The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

First Day's Proceedings of the Third Session.

Important Bills and Resolutions Introduced in Both Houses.

Propositions Looking to a Speedy Resumption of Specie Payment.

Resolutions Denouncing Reverdy Johnson and Asking for His Removal.

Sundry Amendments to the Naturalization Laws Suggested.

The Day—Opening Scenes and Proceedings in the Senate and House—The Important Measures Introduced—Speech of Gen. Butler.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

This, the morning of the first Monday of December, prescribed by law for the meeting of Congress, came to Washington with storms of rain and wind, and general unpleasantness. The flags went up over the Capitol precisely at noon, the signal that the session was begun. Long before that hour Congressmen, Senators and Representatives, in large numbers, were assembled in the council halls of the nation. In the Senate the scene was animated, if not impressive. Smiles and handshaking, pleasant words of greeting and kind inquiries were seen and heard on every side Fifty of the six and sixty Senators were present when Vice-President Wade's gavel rapped on the rostrum of the presiding officer, and two elect from Georgia were there, demanding admission for themselves to the body and for their State into the Union. Six of the Southern States have been admitted to representation in Congress since the impeachment vote was taken in May last. The floor presented a more crowded appearance to-day than it did at that time, and the new members, as they were called, were made the subject of criticism and remark. At 11:30 the front seats of the galleries were fringed with spectators, some few ladies, and the usual miscellaneous crowd on the gentlemen's side of the hall, who come there partly out of curiosity, but for the most part for the purpose of passing away an hour. The Diplomatic gallery was occupied by a few ladies, who had probably very little to do with diplomats or diplomacy. At a later hour Mr. Evarts made his appearance for a few minutes in that portion of the House with one or two members of his family. Senators appeared very glad indeed to meet one another again after the late long struggle of the campaign. There is now no opposition party in the Senate worth speaking about. Democracy to-day claimed less than one dozen representatives in the Upper House. Garrett Davis was there, demure and quiet. For a wonder, he had nothing to say through the session; Hendricks, thrown overboard in Tammany Hall and defeated in Indiana, busied himself with his papers and correspondence; Trumbull chatted pleasantly with Dixon, Sumner and Cameron earnestly discussed some topic—perhaps the question of resumption, which the latter brought forward in a bill some hours later; Conkling and Frelinghuysen, able lawyers both, had a long, long talk; Morgan and Yates and Wilson were making some happy hits at some one or something, to judge from their laughter and smiles; Sherman moved among his friends with warm greetings; Fessenden rather received than offered congratulations; Nye, fresh from his European tour, looked hale and strong; Patterson of New-Hampshire, who made so many good speeches in Pennsylvania in September and October last, received many a "How do you do?"—all this in the half hour which elapsed from 11:30 to 12.

THE SENATE.

The third session of the Fortieth Congress was opened in the Senate by prayer of Rev. Dr. Gray. It was short and elequent. At its conclusion the hum of conversation was renewed for a few seconds. Mr. Wade's sharp knocks of order and brief announcement of the opening of the session promptly brought Senators to their seats and the Senate to business.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

The first official act was the reading of the certificate of the Governor of Vermont announcing the reelection of Senator Edmonds as Senator from that State. Mr. Morgan endeavored to obtain the floor, but Mr. Wade offered another communication from the Governor of Georgia relative to the election of Senators from that State. Mr. Sherman moved to lay it on the table, and presented the credentials of Hon. Joshua Hill as Senator from Georgia for the term ending March 4, 1873. This was the opening of a sharp debate between Messrs. Sherman, Drake and Thayer. Mr. Drake alluded to the expulsion by the Legislature of their colored associates, holding that the State had not been reconstructed in accordance with the laws of Congress. Mr. Sherman maintained that Mr. Hill could take the oath, and that he was elected before the said outrage, as he termed it, was perpetrated. Mr. Thayer objected to the admission of the Senators on the ground that the Legislature which elected them was of itself an illegal body. Finally the whole subject was temporarily laid on the table. It was the only topic discussed. While under debate there was a tedious reading of reports and memorials, which made the galleries yawn and threw the body into a condition of gentle dullness.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

After the above disposition of the subject came introduction of bills, resolutions and amendments to the Constitution. Mr. Sumner offered one sending the best wishes of the people of the United States to the people of Spain, also a bill providing for resumption of specie payments after July 1869. Several other bills and resolutions affecting naturalization and suffrage, which were introduced may be found elsewhere. At 1:30 the Senate took a recess until 2. At that hour the Senate Committee, Messrs. Dixon and Hendricks, who were appointed on the part of the Senate to apprise the President of the meeting of Congress, returned and reported that the Executive would communicate officially with them on Wednesday, after which the adjournment took place.

THE HOUSE.

Notwithstanding the lowering skies, the House galleries were thronged an hour before noon, while on the floor was an enlivening scene of handshaking, cordial greeting and renewal of old-time acquaintance. Congratulations and condolences over reelections and defeats formed the subject of much merriment, and many sharp thrusts in perfect good temper. Ashley, Donnelly and Samuel Cary, of course, were the recipients of much kindly commiseration. Mr. Speaker Colfax was overwhelmed with congratulations over his state of double-blessedness, to which he responded in his usual happy manner. At 12 o'clock the Speaker's gavel called the House to order, and Chaplain Boynton made a prayer. The usual notifications to the Senate and to the President that the House was organized and ready for business were then made, and a notice from the Senate to the same effect was received. Then came the swearing in of the successors to Thaddeus Stevens and Darwin A. Finney, deceased, and Jos. W. McClurg, resigned. Then the contested case of Wimpy and Christy, from California, which went to the Elections Committee, as did the certificate of Hamilton, of Tennessee, elected as a member at large. Menard, the colored member from Louisiana, was about the floor and cloak-rooms on the Democratic side for a short time, but as his credentials have not arrived his case did not come up. He is a good-looking, intelligent mulatto, with black, wavy hair, indicating the predominance of negro blood. He has been the editor of a paper in Jefferson Parish, La. His admission involves the admission of all the Democratic candidates elected for the Forty-first Congress. His case will doubtless go to the Committee on Elections, though a lively debate on the subject is very probable.

REGULAR BUSINESS.

The Committee to wait on the President having *departed*, the regular business of the morning hour began by the call of the States for bills and resolutions for reference. Maine was first called, and Mr. Lynch was first on the floor with his elastic, convertible and reconvertible 365 currency interest bond proposition, and his bill for drawback of duty on shipbuilding material, which both went to the Ways and Means. Then Mr. Dawes came with a proposition to make the pay for eight hours' work uniform in all Government workshops. Mr. Boutwell, with more reconstruction for Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, and Mr. Eliot with more Freedmen's Bureau for the same States. Then Mr. Pike, for specie payments instanter, all of which took their appropriate reference. Then Mr. Wood, with a call for the instructions and correspondence with Minister Johnson, on the *Alabama* question, which was agreed to. Then Mr. Kelly, with his constitutional suffrage amendment, and Broomall with another. Then Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, raised a war-whoop for the scalp of Reverdy Johnson, in a resolution condemning his course and requesting his recall, which was put quietly to sleep with Mr. Bank's Foreign Affairs Committee. Then came Mr. Scofield, with more reconstruction for Georgia, which means that the acts of that State are to be thoroughly overhauled by the old Reconstruction Committee. Then Mr. Spalding, with a resolution to resume specie payment, which was referred, and Mr. Sam Cary with a resolution to repeal the Tenure of Office act, which was laid on the table. Then more specie payment resolutions and more bills to amend the Naturalization laws—the latter of which were all sent to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States. Then Mr. Washburne, from the Committee to visit the President, reported that the message would not come until Wednesday, when, after some more suffrage, and still more specie payments, the House proceeded to the election of Doorkeeper. Mr. Otis S. Buxton, present chief assistant, received all the votes but fourteen, Democrats as well as Republicans, and was duly sworn.

THE COPPER TARIFF BILL.

The morning hour having then expired, the House found itself acting under the previous question on the Copper Tariff bill, which was cut off in the middle of the roll-call by the adjournment on the 27th of July last. Gen. Schenck then moved an adjournment, saying that the Ways and Means Committee would meet to-morrow morning and determine what should be done with this bill.

THREE IMPORTANT MEASURES.

The three measures which have been most prominent to-day in both Houses, and which will probably occupy the most attention during the session and result in matured measures if anything does, are universal suffrage by constitutional amendment, resumption of specie payment, and revision of the Naturalization laws.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The Ways and Means Committee meet to-morrow morning for the purpose of determining what shall be done—First, with the Copper Tariff bill, which came up to-day from last session; secondly, with the Tax bill, which was postponed from last session; thirdly, what shall be done on the subject of any general tariff legislation.

THE ALASKA PURCHASE.

It is announced in some of the papers that a prominent lawyer of this city received $30,000 for his advocacy of the Alaska purchase through a certain journal here and with members of Congress; and the *Evening Star* of to-day says the lawyer referred to is Robert A. Walker. There are some very ugly rumors afloat, with reference to the use of money in other quarters for this Alaska purchase, which, if true, ought to consign the participants to eternal infamy. One of these rumors is that a notorious lobbyist here represented his ability to control certain correspondents of leading papers, and pocketed a large sum himself which was supposed to be necessary to subsidize them.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

The subject of the repeal of the Tenure of Office act is generally discussed among members of both Houses, and there is every probability that some action will be taken on it during the session. Gen. Butler intends to introduce a bill to-morrow providing for its repeal, and there is a general disposition among members to pass some modification of the measure. The fact that Mr. Butler presents it would seem to indicate the utmost confidence in the incoming Administration, so far as he is concerned.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Rollins, in June last tendered his resignation of that office, to take effect on the confirmation of his successor. Four or five nominations were successively made by the President, the last Gov. Cummings, of Philadelphia. As, by the rules of the Senate, this nomination expired with the adjournment of that body, a new one becomes necessary. During the present week the Commissioner will again transmit to the President a letter of resignation, to take effect at the close of the present month, unless a successor shall sooner be confirmed.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

Gen. Grant will return here on Thursday.

Speaker Colfax will be serenaded by his Indiana friends to-morrow night.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Under a recent act of Congress, Mr. J. Hubley Ashton, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. T. L. Dickey, of Illinois, having been appointed assistants to Attorney-General Evarts, (heretofore confirmed by the Senate,) the former is assigned to the charge of cases in the Supreme Court and Judge Dickey to those in the Court of Claims.

THE JEFF. DAVIS CASE.

The certificate of division from the District Court of Virginia in the case of Jefferson Davis was filed in the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court to-day.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court met at noon to-day. All the Judges were present except Judge Grier. The commission of William M. Evarts, as Attorney-General, was read, when the Court adjourned in order to pay the usual visit of courtesy to the President. To-morrow the docket will be called.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

The third session of the Fortieth Congress began at 12 o'clock to-day. There were present Senators Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Drake, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Hendricks, Howe, Kellogg, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates.

After prayer by the Chaplain, the Senate was formally called to order by the President *pro tem.*, Senator Wade, who then presented the credentials of Senator Edmunds of Vermont, which were read. The President also announced a communication from the Governor of Georgia, which was laid on the table.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

Senator Sherman presented the credentials of Senator Hill of Georgia.

Senator Drake moved to refer them to the Judiciary Committee. He understood that, after loyal members of the Legislature of Georgia had been elected under the Reconstruction laws, the white men of that Legislature had combined and expelled all the colored members, thereby putting the Legislature under rebel control. If this was so, he thought the reconstruction of Georgia should not be recognized as complete as it would be by the admission of the Senator elect.

The President said that under the rules of the Senate there was no committee in existence yet to which to refer the credentials.

Mr. Sherman hoped that such an unusual course as the reference of a Senator's credentials to a committee would not be taken, unless some good reason for it should be shown—some reason affecting the *status* of the State or of the Senator elect. No such reason appeared in the case. The extraordinary and outrageous conduct of the white members of the Georgia Legislature was as strongly condemned by the Senator elect from that State as by the Senator from Missouri; and he hoped, when admitted, to do something to correct that action. But, in the meantime, he claimed his seat as a Senator, elected by a large majority of the whole Legislature, before the expulsion of the minority, and as a man who had been loyal all through the war, and who was now prepared to take the oath; and he should not be held responsible for the conduct of the majority of the Legislature, which occurred after his election, and which he strongly condemned.

Mr. Drake said that of course he had no objection to the gentleman whose credentials had been presented, but the question as to admitting him involved the greater question, whether the power of Congress over a reconstructed State ends the moment that State is recognized by either House as restored to her position in the Union. If that question were to be answered in the affirmative, then it would be in the power of any State, immediately upon being recognized, to undo everything it had done under the Reconstruction act, and to restore rebels to power. It was, in his judgment, a question of continuing the power of Congress over the lately rebellious States to secure the great results at which its legislation had hitherto aimed, and he would give no vote which could, by implication, deny or dispute that power.

Mr. Thayer thought that neither of the preceding speakers had touched the primary ground of objection to the admission of the Senator elect from Georgia, which was, that in his election the Reconstruction laws had not been complied with, because a number of the members of the Legislature which elected him were disqualified by the Reconstruction acts, and therefore were not legally members at all. In this connection he asked to have read the communication from the Governor of Georgia, which was accordingly read. It represents to Congress that the laws under which Georgia was to have been admitted to representation in Congress had not been fully executed; setting forth the fact that the candidates for the General Assembly who had received the highest number of votes were permitted to take seats and participate in legislation without regard to their eligibility, not having been required to take the oath of office prescribed by law. The Governor alleges that the result of this failure to execute the law has been to defeat the purpose which Congress had in view in passing the Reconstruction acts, and, therefore, asks that such steps be taken as to Congress may seem proper.

At this point a message was received from the House of Representatives, that a quorum had assembled and were ready to proceed to business, and that they had passed a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the President and announce that Congress was prepared to receive any communication he might have to make.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, the Secretary was instructed to inform the House that the Senate was ready to proceed to business, and,

On motion of Mr. Dixon, a committee of two (Messrs. Dixon and Hendricks) was appointed to act with the Committee of the House, appointed to wait on the President.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, it was resolved that, until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of meeting be 12 o'clock.

Mr. Wilson presented, and asked to have read, as bearing upon the question of admitting the Senators elect from Georgia, a memorial of the colored citizens of Georgia, assembled at Macon in Convention on the 6th, 7th and 8th of October last. The memorial was read. It was a long document, setting forth elaborately the facts and propositions contained in the Governor's communication.

Mr. Sherman said the memorial confirmed what he had stated, that Mr. Hill had been elected Senator from Georgia before the obnoxious action of the Legislature.

Mr. Sherman sent up and had read portions of the late report of Gen. Meade, sustaining his view.

Mr. Thayer remarked again that the real question was not touched either by Senator Sherman's remarks or Gen. Meade's report. The point to be noted was, that the members of the Georgia Legislature did not take the oath prescribed by the Reconstruction acts. If it was complained that delay would keep the Senator elect from Georgia in suspense, he would reply that the case was worse in Georgia, where freedom and loyalty and human life were in suspense. He thought hasty action in the matter unnecessary and unwise.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the credentials of Mr. Hill were laid on the table.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. Wilson presented a petition of the citizens of Virginia, asking for the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau. Laid on the table.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Sumner, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to enforce the several provisions of the Constitution abolishing slavery, declaring the immunities of citizens, and guaranteeing a republican form of government, by securing the elective franchise to citizens deprived of it by reason of race, color or previous condition. On motion of Mr. Sumner, it was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States abolishes slavery everywhere within the jurisdiction thereof, so that all constitutions, laws or regulations of any State or Territory in aid of slavery growing out of the same, are null and void; and

Whereas, The same Constitution, in another provision recently adopted, declares that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; and

Whereas, Congress is empowered by appropriate legislation to enforce these several provisions, which cannot be done without securing the elective franchise to citizens who have been deprived of the same by reason of race, color or previous condition; and,

Whereas, further, it is expressly declared in the Constitution that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and it is plain that inequality of rights is inconsistent with a republican form of government and the provisions of the Declaration of Independence;

Now, therefore, be it enacted, &c., &c., That no citizen of the United States shall be deprived of the elective franchise by reason of race, color or previous condition; but all citizens, without regard to race, color or previous condition, shall have the right, if not otherwise disqualified, to be registered and to vote at all elections, for members of Congress, Presidential electors, Representatives and Senators to State or Territorial Legislatures, for all State, county, city and town, or other officers of every kind, upon equal terms and conditions; and every provision of any constitution, statute, ordinance, and every custom in any State or Territory inconsistent herewith, is declared null and void.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who willfully hinders or obstructs, or attempts to hinder or obstruct, any citizen on the pretence of race, color, or previous condition, from being registered or voting at any time when he is so entitled, according to the foregoing section, shall be punished by a fine not less than $100 nor more than $3,000, or by imprisonment in the common jail for not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person legally engaged in preparing a register of voters, or in holding or conducting an election to which the first section of this bill is applicable, who wilfully refuses to register the name, or to receive, count, return, or otherwise give the proper legal effect to the vote of any citizen, on the pretence of race, color or previous condition, shall be punished by a fine not less than $500 nor more than $4,000, or by imprisonment in the common jail for not less than three calendar months, nor more than three years.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the District Courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all offences committed against this act, and the District-Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with the powers of arresting, imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States to institute proceedings against any person who violates the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested, as the case may be, for trial before such Court of the United States, or Territorial, as by this act has cognizance of the offence.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every citizen unlawfully deprived of the right to be registered, or to vote, on the pretence of race, color, or previous condition, may maintain a suit against any person so depriving him, and recover damages in the District Court of the United States for the district in which such person may be found.

Mr. Sumner also introduced a bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments on the 4th of July, 1869.

Mr. Grimes called for the reading of the bill, and it was read.

Whereas, The interests of business suffer from the derangement of the currency, aggravated by doubts cast upon the public faith injurious to the national credit, and without excuse amid the overflowing resources of the country, now relieved from the exigencies of war;

Therefore, In order to secure a sound currency, free from all uncertainty, as the interests of business require,

Be it enacted, &c., That the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or an equivalent, of all the national obligations now outstanding, except where the law authorizing any such obligation has expressly provided that it may be paid in what is called lawful money.

SEC. 2. That any contract providing specifically for payment in coin, shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms; but this provision shall not apply to the renewal or extension of a contract already made.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of $100 or any multiple of that sum, payable in coin at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty or forty years respectively, and having interest payable semi-annually in coin as follows: The bonds falling due in thirty years at 4½ per cent. a year, and the bonds falling due in forty years at 4 per cent. a year, which bonds, and the interest thereon, shall be exempt from all taxes or duties to the United States other than such income tax as may be assessed on all incomes, as well as from taxation in any form under State, municipal or local authority, and these bonds shall be exclusively used in the discharge of the outstanding obligations of the United States by purchase, exchange, or otherwise, in such manner and on such terms, not less than par, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem best conducive to the interests of the Government, and may be issued to an amount in the aggregate sufficient to cover the principal of all such outstanding obligations.

SEC. 4. That all acts and parts of acts making anything but gold and silver lawful money and a legal tender in payment of debts, public and private, are hereby repealed; this section to take effect from and after the 4th day of July, 1869. *Provided*, however, that any currency now recognized as lawful money and legal tender shall continue for one year thereafter receivable in payment of all taxes, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, including duties on imports.

SEC. 5. That in order to promote the object specially contemplated by this act, and for the purpose of meeting any exigencies arising under its provisions, for which the powers already granted are insufficient, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to borrow money on the credit of the United States, in such manner and upon such terms as he may deem best, the same to be applied exclusively to promote the resumption of specie payments, and to no other purpose.

SEC. 6. That this act, as herein otherwise provided, shall take effect from its passage.

Mr. Sumner also introduced a resolution in favor of cheap ocean postage, setting forth that the present rates of postage to Great Britain and France are a burdensome tax, often amounting to a prohibition of foreign correspondence. Although letters can be carried at less cost on sea than on land; that by increasing correspondence, and by bringing into the mails available matter now clandestinely conveyed, cheap ocean postage would become self-supporting, and that cheap ocean postage would tend to quicken commerce, diffuse knowledge, promote the intercourse of family and friends separated by the ocean, multiply the bonds of peace and good-will among the nations, advance the progress of liberal ideas, and thus, while important to every citizen, become the active and able agent of the merchant, the emigrant, and the philanthropist and the friend of liberty; and, in view of these considerations, requesting the President to open negotiations with the European Powers, particularly with Great Britain, France and Germany, for the establishment of cheap ocean postage.

The resolution was tabled and ordered to be printed.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Mr. Sumner also offered the following joint resolution:

Be it resolved, &c., That the people of the United States have heard with sympathy that the people of Spain, turning away from an ancient royalty, have proceeded to establish a new order of things, that they tender welcome and best wishes to the people of Spain in this important change, and express the confident hope that it will be conducted to the end in such way as to promote the triumph of liberal institutions and give example to mankind; further,

Resolved, That the people of the United States earnestly appeal to the people of Spain not to allow the present opportunity to pass without securing the immediate emancipation of the slaves, and the final abolition of slavery throughout the Spanish dominions, believing that this act of justice should be adopted without any delay, condition or compromise; further,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be charged with the duty of communicating these resolutions to the Government of Spain.

NATURALIZATION.

Mr. Yates introduced a bill relating to naturalization. It provides that any alien, being a free person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwise:

First—That he shall have declared on oath before the Supreme, Superior, District or Circuit Court of some one of the States or territorial districts, that it was his *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever.

Second—That he shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath, or affirmation, that he will support the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and that he absolutely renounces all allegiance to any foreign Power.

Third—That the Court admitting such alien shall be satisfied by competent testimony of at least two citizens personally known to the Court, that he has continuously resided within the State or Territory ninety days, and not being a fugitive from justice or a convicted felon, has conducted himself as a man of good moral character.

Fourth—That he shall renounce all titles which he may bear. But no alien shall be admitted who is a citizen of a country with which, at the time of his application, the United States shall be at war.

It is provided that any person desiring to become a citizen shall make registry and obtain a certificate by presenting himself, or being reported by his parent or guardian, if under 21, to the clerk of a Court authorized above, who shall place all particulars regarding him on the records of the Court, and on his compliance with the previous requirements, shall issue a certificate of citizenship to each alien, which shall be final and authoritative in his case, entitling him to all the rights, immunities and privileges of free citizenship, subject always to the statutory requirements of all the States wherein naturalized citizens may reside as to length of residence, in order to exercise the right of suffrage in said State; provided, however, that no State shall deprive any citizen thus naturalized of the right of suffrage after *bona fide* residence within said State of one year, and precinct or ward residence as required by the statutes of said State at the time of holding any election under the authority of the same.

In the fourth section it is provided that the children of persons duly naturalized under any of the laws of the United States, being under the age of 21 at the time of their parents being naturalized, shall be entitled to certificates of naturalization upon proof of the same, if the children reside in the United States. It is further provided that all blank certificates or forms shall be issued by the Secretary of State to all courts authorized to issue the same, which shall be printed on parchment paper, and have the seal of the State Department attached thereto.

These forms shall also have at least forty blank spaces, in which judges and inspectors of elections shall write or stamp the date of the election of which the person presenting it shall have voted, and, being retained by them, shall constitute evidence of fraudulent intention, and be a warrant for the arrest of the person offering to vote at said election the second time.

All acts inconsistent with the provisions of this bill are repealed, except that the act for the naturalization of aliens who served in the army during the rebellion shall remain in full force.

The bill was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Cragin introduced the following amendment to the Constitution:

No State shall deny the right of suffrage, or abridge the same, to any male citizen of the United States twenty-one years of age or upward, except for participation in rebellion, or other crimes, and excepting also Indians not taxed; but any State may exact of such citizen a specific term of residence as a condition, being the same for all classes.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, as follows:

ARTICLE 15. The basis of suffrage in the United States shall be that of citizenship; and all native or naturalized citizens shall enjoy the same rights and privileges of the elective franchise; but each State shall determine by law the age of a citizen and the time of residence required for the exercise of the right of suffrage which shall apply equally to all citizens; and also shall make all laws concerning the times, places, and manner of holding elections.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pomeroy presented several petitions in regard to suffrage in the Territory of Colorado, which were laid on the table.

ARMS TO SOUTHERN MILITIA.

Mr. Rice introduced a bill to provide for the issue of arms for the use of the militia of certain States lately in rebellion. It authorizes and requires the Secretary of War to deliver to the Governors of the following States, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, at the seat of government of each of said States, for the use of the militia thereof, as many serviceable Springfield rifled muskets of calibre 58, with accoutrements and serviceable field pieces with equipments, as the Governors of such States respectively shall require, not exceeding 2,000 rifled muskets and two field pieces for each Congressional District in said States; but these arms are to be delivered only on certificates of the Governors, showing to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War that the regiments and companies for which they are required are organized of loyal citizens, and after delivery shall remain the property of the United States and subject to the control of Congress.

It is further provided that so much of section 6 of the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1868 as applies to the above-named States, shall be repealed.

The bill was tabled and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO THE NATURALIZATION LAW.

Mr. Morrell introduced a bill to amend the act of 1802 in regard to naturalization. It provides for the amendment of section 1 of the act of April 14, 1802, so as to read:

"That he shall have declared in writing on oath or affirmation before the Supreme Court, or highest Court of record, of some one of the States, or a Circuit or District Court of the United States, five years at least before his admission that it was his intention to become a citizen, &c."

The second clause of the same section is amended so as to require the alien at the time of application to be admitted, to produce a copy of his said declaration to swear to support the Constitution of the United States, and to renounce allegiance to all foreign Powers.

The third clause is amended so as to provide that the Court, prior to granting a certificate of naturalization, shall be satisfied, upon testimony, that the applicant has resided continuously at least one year within the State or Territory where the Court is held, and that he has conducted himself during that time as a man of good character, and that he is devoted and attached to the principles of the Constitution. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE GRADES OF GENERAL AND LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

Mr. Drake introduced a joint resolution in relation to the grades of General and Lieutenant-General in the army, and Admiral and Vice-Admiral in the navy. It is as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That no vacancy occurring in the grades of General or Lieutenant-General in the army or of Admiral or of Admiral or Vice-Admiral in the navy shall be filled without authority of the Congress thereafter given; and if any vacancy occur in the grade of General his functions and duties shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-General; or, if there be a vacancy in that grade, upon such Major-General as may be authorized under the direction and during the pleasure of the President to command the armies of the United States.

THE NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

Mr. Frelinghuysen introduced a bill to regulate proceeding for naturalization of aliens. It provides that all proceeding in naturalization shall hereafter be before the United States Courts only, or before Commissioners to be appointed by the United States Circuit Courts for their respective districts, not exceeding two in any one district, and the Commissioners to hold their office until removed by the Court appointing them; and said Courts are authorized and empowered to hold special terms for the naturalization of aliens; public notice of such terms to be given at least twenty days in advance, and said Commissioners shall hold stated public sessions commencing on the first Monday in each month, and every applicant for naturalization shall, at least one month before his application is heard, appear before the clerk of the Court, or before the Commissioners, and register his name, together with his place of residence, specifying the street and number in cities, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and open to public inspection.

It is further provided, that before admission to citizenship, the applicant shall swear that he has resided four years and six months in the United States, which fact shall be further attested by one competent witness; and every citizen of the United States shall be at liberty to show cause adversely to the said application; and a record of all proceedings shall be kept by said Courts and Commissioners of all matters relating to naturalization, setting forth all the material matters relating to each case, and all proofs of declaration must set forth such matters.

It further provides that any aliens who may comply with the Naturalization laws, may be adjudicated to become a citizen after having declared his intention for eighteen months instead of two years. The Secretary of State is required to furnish naturalization blanks, the form of which shall be prepared by the Attorney-General, printed on paper so manufactured and stamped as to prevent frauds; said certificate to be signed by the Judge and Commissioner. The forging of naturalization certificates is made a high crime and misdemeanor, and punishable as such.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

At 1:25 o'clock the Senate took a recess for half an hour, at the end of which, Senator Dixon, from the joint Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the President had instructed them to announce that he would communicate to Congress by a message in writing on Wednesday next at 1 o'clock.

On motion, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

The third session of the Fortieth Congress was commenced in the House after the usual greetings and interchange of kindly feelings on the part of the members—Mr. Speaker Colfax, in particular, receiving the warmest congratulations from both sides of the House. The galleries were crowded with spectators, and there was even more than the ordinary hum and movement of people in the lobbies and corridors.

Precisely at noon the Speaker's hammer called the House to order, and the session was opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Boynton, in which thanks were offered for the fact that Congress was assembling under circumstances which promised much for the future of the country, and that after the strife and agitation of the political contest, men could address themselves to promote the highest interests of the country, untrammelled as they had not been before.

The Speaker then announcing that this was the time fixed by law for the opening of the third session of the Fortieth Congress, directed the Clerk to call the roll of members and delegates.

The roll was called by Mr. McPherson, and one hundred and sixty-four members answered to their names.

The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas were unrepresented.

The changes since last session are as follows:

Messrs. Stevens and Finney, of Pennsylvania, deceased; Mr. Mann, of Louisiana, deceased; Mr. McClurg, of Missouri, elected Governor of that State, and Mr. Hinds, of Arkansas, assassinated. None of the Arkansas members answered on the call.

Mr. Washburne of Illinois, offered the usual formal resolutions directing the Clerk to notify the Senate that a quorum of the House was in session and ready to proceed to business; and providing for a joint Committee to wait on the President of the United States, and notify him that a quorum of the Houses were now in session.

The Speaker appointed as said Committee, on the part of the House, Messrs. Washburne of Illinois, Schenck of Ohio, and Brooks of New-York.

Mr. Schenck asked to be excused from serving, and Mr. Garfield was appointed in his place.

The Speaker presented the credentials of Oliver J. Dickey and S. Newton Pettis, of Pennsylvania, elected to fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of Messrs. Stevens and Finney.

Mr. Loan announced the presence of Mr. John H. Stover, elected successor to Mr. McClurg, of Missouri.

The three members elect, advanced to the Speaker's chair and took the oath prescribed by law.

The Speaker also presented credentials from Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, declaring that he was satisfied that under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, the person elected as Representative from the Sixth District of Georgia, Mr. Christy, was not eligible, and that therefore he gave the certificate to the person receiving the next highest number of votes, Mr. Wimpy.

Mr. Brooks said he held in his hand a certificate given by Major-Gen. Meade to Mr. Christy, and remarked that Mr. Wimpy had been a subordinate officer in the Confederate army, and had received a special pardon by a bill passed in the last session. He moved that both papers be referred to the Committee of Election.

Mr. Dawes supported that motion and it was agreed to.

Mr. Maynand stated that the State of Tennessee believed she was entitled from her voluntary abolition of slavery to an additional Representative in the House, and had elected Thomas J. Hamilton. He moved that the certificate be referred to the Committee of Elections, and that in the meantime Mr. Hamilton be entitled to the courtesy of a seat in the House.

Mr. Spalding objected to the latter part of the motion, and argued that it would be establishing a bad precedent, as there was no real claim to a seat in the case.

The Speaker remarked that such courtesy was usual; it was granted to persons presenting apparent titles to seats.

Mr. Poland said that the number of members of Congress was fixed by law, and that the gentleman now presenting credentials was a supernumerary.

Mr. Niblack instanced the case of the persons presenting credentials from the Southern States to the last Congress, who were denied the courtesy of seats pending the decision of the question.

Mr. Maynard argued that in that case the objection was not applicable to the claimants themselves, but was based on the attitude of the alleged State Governments.

After further discussion the credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections, and the privilege of the floor was refused.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The Speaker proceeded to call the States for bills and resolutions.

Mr. Lynch introduced a bill to provide against undue expansions and contractions of the currency, and to allow a drawback on articles used in the construction of vessels, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill providing that all male citizens of the United States, not less than twenty-one years of age, shall be entitled to vote for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and for Representatives to Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to secure to the Government employes uniformity of compensation under the Eight-hour law, and an administration of the same according to its true intent. Adopted.

Mr. Boutwell offered a resolution directing the Committee on Reconstruction to examine into the condition of public affairs in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, and to report what measures are necessary for the better protection of life, liberty and property. Adopted.

Mr. Pike offered a resolution, declaring that justice to the public credit and a sound policy, demanded that there should be no further delay in the payment, in gold, of United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill to effect that purpose.

Mr. Farnsworth remarked that the resolution was mandatory, and suggested its reference.

Mr. Pike preferred to have a vote on it in the House, and moved the previous question.

The previous question was not seconded and the resolution was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Eliot introduced a bill continuing the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, and presented a memorial from the Governor and other citizens of Virginia, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

Mr. Eliot also offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act of July 13, 1832, and June 30, 1834, concerning tonnage on Spanish vessels, which was adopted.

Mr. Wood offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate copies of letters of instructions to the American Minister at London, relating to the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, and of any subsequent correspondence with him or the British Government on that subject, which was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, reported that the Joint Committee to wait on the President of the United States had performed that duty, and that the President would communicate in writing on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M.

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROPOSED.

Mr. Kelley introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, that no State shall exclude from the exercise of any of the rights and privileges of an elector any citizen of the United States by reason of race or color. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, introduced a concurrent resolution to amend the Constitution, so that neither Congress nor any State, by its Constitution or law, shall deny or restrict the right of suffrage to any citizen of the United States on account of race or parentage, and declaring void any such limitation in the Constitution or laws. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Broomall also introduced a bill amending the laws relating to the naturalization of aliens, providing that certificates of citizenship shall be issued only by competent courts held in the county or parish where the applicant resides, and shall not be issued within three months immediately preceding the time fixed for holding elections for State or United States officers. Referred to Committee on Revision of Law.

REVERDY JOHNSON CENSURED.

Mr. Morrell introduced a joint resolution declaring that the conduct of Reverdy Johnson, the United States Minister to England, is prejudicial to the interests and dignity of the nation, and requesting the President to order immediately his recall.

Mr. Randall moved to lay the joint resolution on the table, remarking that there were no facts to justify such a declaration.

Mr. Banks moved to refer the joint resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The motion to lay on the table was rejected.

Mr. Scofield expressed the hope that the motion to refer would be voted down, and that there would be a square vote on the resolution.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs—94 to 41.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill to reduce the number of Assessors of Internal Revenue. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Also a bill to amend the Bankrupt law, by giving the appointment of Registers of Bankruptcy to the President. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Randall offered a resolution for the amendment of the joint rules, by prohibiting Committees of Conference from inserting or increasing appropriations. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Scofield offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to examine into the condition of public affairs in Georgia, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. McKee introduced a joint resolution to modify the Naturalization laws by dispensing with the requirement of previous residence. Referred to the Committee on the Revision of Laws.

Also, a bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization. Referred to the same Committee.

Mr. Stokes introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution by providing that no State shall make or enforce any laws to deprive citizens of the elective franchise on account of race or color.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Maynard introduced a joint resolution to the same effect. Same reference.

Mr. Maynard also introduced a bill to give uniformity to the currency. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Mullins introduced a bill requiring applicants for relief from political disabilities to give thirty days' notice of their applications to Congress. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Also, to suppress by national authority the Kuklux Klan, and to declare its members outlaws. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Banks offered a resolution requesting the President to use his good offices to obtain from the Russian Government a prompt and just consideration and settlement of the claim of Benjamin Perkins and other citizens of the United States, under contracts with the Russian Government made pending the Crimean war. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Archer offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill appropriating $50,000 to reimburse President Johnson for his expenses in defending himself on the impeachment trial.

Mr. Scofilld asked Mr. Archer if he thought $50,000 would be enough.

Mr. Kelsey moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Whittemore introduced a bill to relieve from political disabilities F. J. Moses and Andrew Ramsay, of South Carolina. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Tifft presented a memorial from the Legislature of Georgia, for the removal of Political disabilities from every citizen of Georgia, irrespective of party association. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Kellogg, of Alabama, introduced a bill to provide for the improvement of the bay and harbor of Mobile. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether amendments are needed to the Naturalization laws, and particularly whether, first, the power of receiving declarations of intention and issuing letters of naturalization should not be restricted to Courts of the United States and the higher Courts of Record; second, to require uniformity of proceedings in such cases in the United States Circuit Courts; third, to require the signature of the Judge to such declaration and certificate; fourth, to require records to be kept of all such proceedings; fifth, to authorize letters of naturalization to be issued after four years' residence, but not to take effect until one year after date.

Mr. Spalding moved to amend the resolution by substituting "the Committee on the Revision of the Laws" for "the Judiciary Committee."

Mr. Schenck accepted the amendment.

Mr. Wood moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was lost—yeas 33, nays 125—a strict party vote.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Schenck introduced a bill further to regulate brevet ranks in the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Bingham introduced a bill to provide for an election in Virginia in January next. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to sell from time to time the surplus gold in the Treasury, and apply its proceeds and other surplus money in the Treasury to liquidate portions of the public debt. Adopted.

Mr. Spalding offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing for the speedy resumption of specie payment by the Government, and to report as soon as practicable. Adopted.

Mr. Cary introduced a preamble and joint resolution to repeal the Civil Tenure of Office act of March 2, 1867.

Mr. Maynard thought that was a matter that required consideration, and moved to lay it on the table. Agreed to.

ELECTION OF DOORKEEPER.

The House then proceeded to the election of a doorkeeper in place of Mr. Lippincott, resigned.

Mr. Buxton, the present Assistant Doorkeeper, was elected, having received 141 votes to 14 for W. C. Collins, of Minnesota, and 2 for Edward Jardine, of New-Jersey.

THE DUTY ON COPPER.

The Speaker announced the regular business in order to be the bill of last July regulating the duty on imported copper and copper ores.

Mr. Phelps hoped that subject would be considered in the general bill.

Mr. Schenck said the Committee of Ways and means would have a session to-morrow morning, and would inform the House what they desired done with that subject.

POSTAL CONTRACTS.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered a resolution directing the Postmaster-General to communicate a copy of any contract or agreement with Wells, Fargo & Co., for carrying the mails between the termini of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads, at the rate of $1,750,000 per annum, with all correspondence on the subject, and with information as to all complaints made as to the manner in which that mail service is performed. Adopted.

Mr. Judd asked to have an order made making the Niagara Ship Canal bill a special order for the 15th of December.

Mr. Randall objected.

Mr. Shanks introduced a joint resolution declaring it the duty of the Government to acknowledge the Provisional Government of Crete as an independent political State, and to treat with it as such. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Ferry introduced a bill making appropriations for certain harbors in Michigan. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Ingersoll introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of coin on behalf of the United States, and to provide for the redemption of the United States legal-tender notes in coin at par. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Maynard introduced a bill to relieve from political disabilities Dewit C. Centre, of Tennessee. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Robinson offered a resolution calling on the President for correspondence on the subject of American citizens imprisoned in Ireland for words spoken and acts done in the United States, and he desired to make some remarks in reply to the dispatch of Lord Stanley in which that fact was denied.

Mr. Banks moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Robinson remarked that if he could not be heard on the subject he would withdraw the resolution for the present.

The House then, at 2:35 P. M., adjourned.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Report of the Commissioner on the Operations of the Internal Revenue System for the Year Ending June 30, 1868.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1868.

SIR: The first measure adopted by Congress after the outbreak of the rebellion, providing revenue from internal taxation, was approved Aug. 5, 1861. From that date until the Summer of 1865 the costs of the war were annually increasing, and these costs, coupled with the interest on the rapidly-augmenting public debt, and the necessity of preserving the national credit, made constantly increasing taxation absolutely indispensable.

During all that period the attention of the Treasury Department and of Congress was continually employed in the discovery of new objects of taxation and additional sources of revenue. That the people carried the burdens thus imposed upon them so universally, and carried them, too, so uncomplainingly, will forever be evidence to their posterity of their power and their loyalty. It was not until the authority of the Government had been fully established, its liabilities determined, and its financial capacity and responsibility thoroughly proven to the world, that any relief from tax was furnished or even generally desired.

The largest receipts of internal revenue were during the fiscal year 1866, when taxation had reached its highest limits. The estimates of the reductions since that period, made from time to time, with reference to proposed legislation, were:

	Annually.
By statute of July 13, 1866	$65,000,000
By statute of March 2, 1867	40,000,000
By statute of Feb. 3, 1868	23,000,000
By statute of March 31, 1868 By statute of July 20, 1868	45,000,000
Total	$173,000,000

The two statutes last named swept away the tax upon manufactures, mineral oils and petroleum, and the estimate is without reference to the reduction of the rates upon distilled spirits.

The receipts for the last fiscal year were from the statues existing July 1, 1867, modified by the act of March 31, 1868.

The statute of February relates to cotton, and relieved only that grown after the year 1867.

From the accounts kept in this office, as required by law, I herewith transmit tabular statements, which it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before Congress. They are:

Table A, showing the receipts from each specific source of revenue, and the amounts refunded in each collection district, State and Territory of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

Table B, number and value of internal revenue stamps procured monthly by the Commissioner, and monthly receipts from purchasers of internal revenue stamps, the commissions allowed on the same, and the receipts from agents for the sale of stamps.

Table C, comparative table, showing the territorial distribution of internal revenue from various sources in the United States.

Table D, the ratio of the receipts from specific sources to the aggregate of all collections for the years 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868.

Table E, the ratio of the gross collections from the several sources of revenue to the aggregate collections, exclusive of the receipts from passports, salaries, stamps, United States marshals, special agents of the Treasury and Solicitor of the Treasury, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868, respectively.

Table F, total collections from each specific source of revenue for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868, respectively.

Table G, abstract of reports of District-Attorneys concerning suits and prosecutions under the Internal Revenue laws.

AGGREGATE RECEIPTS.

The aggregate receipts from internal revenue, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of National Banks, were for the year—

1866	$310,906,984 17
1867	265,920,474 65
1868	*191,180,564 28

[*The difference between the amounts here stated and those reported by the Treasurer is due to the fact that the same receipts are not entered upon the books of the two offices on the same day. The statistics of this office are based almost entirely upon the current collections, while the accounts of the Treasurer include such collections only when they are covered into the Treasury.]

These amounts include drawback upon goods exported and sums refunded as erroneously assessed and collected.

The amounts of drawback and sums refunded were as follows:

	Drawback.	Amounts refunded.
1866	$798,866 73	$514,844 43
1867	1,864,631 68	706,581 62
1868	1,379,980 01	1,018,384 81

The increase of drawback in 1867 was due to the increased exportation of cotton goods and of spirits of turpentine, and the presentation of claims for taxes upon articles exported prior to June 30, 1864, which presentation was stimulated by the statute of limitations barring their payment unless presented before October, 1866.

During the last year this large exportation continued, and claims were multiplied by a new statute of limitations. Since Oct. 1, 1868, no drawback has been allowed, except upon goods manufactured exclusively of tax-paid cotton, upon beer and proprietary articles to which stamps had been attached.

About $300,000 of amounts refunded in 1867 and 1868 arose from the refunding to wholesale dealers, under direction of the act of July, 1866, so much of their license tax as was due to the excess of their estimated over their actual sales.

In many districts railroads were taxed upon their gross receipts from freight, long after the repeal of the law imposing such tax, and the amount has been refunded, as has been also the sum of $52,856 42, illegally assessed, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, upon cotton grown on the Indian reservations.

RECEIPTS FROM SEVERAL SOURCES.

Banks, Trust Companies and Savings Institutions.

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Dividends and additions to surplus	$4,186,023 72	$3,774,975 32	$3,624,774 99
Circulation	999,328 11	208,276 07	29,901 99
Deposits	2,099,635 83	1,355,395 98	1,438,512 77
Capital	374,074 11	476,867 73	399,562 90

The tax upon the dividends and additions to surplus of all banks, trust companies and savings institutions is reported to this office through assessors and collectors, while that upon the circulation, deposits and capital of National Banks is paid to the Treasurer of the United States.

The reduction of receipts reported from capital and circulation is due to the conversion of State banks into national associations, and that from deposits is due to the same cause and to the relief by the act of July, 1866, to all sums of less than $500 deposited in the name of any one person in savings institutions having no capital stock. The receipts from capital are variable, as in determining the taxable capital of any institution its average investment in United States bonds is deductible.

Railroads.

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Dividends and profits	$2,205,804 45	$3,379,262 19	$2,630,174 08
Interest on bonds	1,255,916 98		1,289,156 80
Gross receipts	7,614,448 13	4,128,255 24	3,134,337 19

The Collector's monthly abstracts for 1867 did not give the receipts from interest upon bonds separate from those upon dividends and profits. During the fiscal year 1866 and two months of 1867, the tax collected was from assessments upon the gross receipts for the transportation of property as well as of persons.

Insurance Companies.

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Dividends and additions to surplus	$767,281 12	$563,473 93	$605,489 78
Premiums and assessments	1,169,722 23	1,326,014 38	1,288,745 79

Dividends of insurance companies, railroads and banks have been taxed five per cent. during the three years, while the tax upon premiums and assessments has been one and a half per cent.

Gross Receipts of Telegraph Companies.

1866	$308,437 52
1867	239,594 93
1868	214,699 18

The receipts of the fiscal year 1866 were from the tax of five per cent., as were those of two months of 1867. After that time the rate was three per cent. The reduction in the rates of companies for the transmission of dispatches has, it is believed, contributed to the reduction of receipts by the Government.

Gross Receipts of Express Companies.

1866	$645,769 02
1867	558,359 28
1868	671,949 62

The rate during the three years remained unchanged from three per cent.

Revenue Stamps.

1866	$15,044,373 18
1867	16,094,718 00
1868	14,852,252 62

By the act of March 2, 1867, receipts for the delivery of property, affidavits, appeals, confessions of judgment, writs and other original processes, canned and preserved meats and shell-fish, vegetables and fruits, were exempted from stamp duty. Beer stamps are not included in the above.

In 1867 $1,927,117 56, and in 1868 $2,026,823, were received from the sale of one-cent stamps.

The sum of $3,284,247 27 in 1867, and of $3,549,177 32 in 1868, was received for stamps from special dies for matches, perfumery, cosmetics, medicines, and other proprietary articles.

Legacies and Successions.

1866	$1,168,785 89
1867	1,861,429 16
1868	2,813,751 97

Special attention during the past year has been devoted to the assessment of legacies and successions both on the part of this office and that of assessors and their assistants, and to this fact, in no small degree, is due the increase of receipts from these sources.

Income.

1866	$60,894,135 85
1867	57,040,640 67
1868	32,027,610 78

The amount collected in the fiscal year 1866, and four-fifths of that collected in 1867, were assessed at the highest war rates, and the increase of exemption appeared for the first time in the returns for 1868. The assessments on the incomes for the calendar year cannot all be collected in the same fiscal year, although great progress toward this end was made with the last annual list. The total amount thus far reported from the tax on incomes of the calendar year 1866 is $27,417,956 65, and from that of 1867, $22,236,381 79; of the former amount $9,773,858 were collected in the fiscal 1867, and $17,644,098 in 1868. Of the tax on incomes of 1867, $14,389,781 were collected in the fiscal year 1868, and but $7,846,600 in 1869. There remain several districts from which full returns have not been received, and it is believed that the amount actually collected upon the incomes of 1867 exceeds $23,000,000.

The number of persons assessed for an income tax on the annual list of 1866, before the increased exemption, was 460,170. In 1867 the number was 259,385, and in 1868 in 222 districts, from which reports have been received, the number was 222,775. In the 18 missing districts the number in 1867 was 20,948.

Articles in Schedule A.

1866	$1,692,791 65
1867	2,116,495 22
1868	1,134,105 88

The change from May to March, in 1867, of the time for making the annual assessment of articles in schedule A, as in the case of income and special taxes, makes the collections of the fiscal year 1867 disproportionate to those of 1866 or 1868. The receipts during that year by this change embraced an unusual amount of two annual assessments.

For the last two years, yachts, piano-fortes, and other musical instruments, and carriages of less value than $300, have not been taxed. The total receipts from the annual list of 1867 was $939,654 71; and the amount thus far reported from the list of 1868 is $804,437 92.

Special Taxes.

1866	$18,015,743 32
1867	18,103,615 69
1868	15,966,313 26

The reduction in the receipts of the last fiscal year is only apparent, and arises from the change of the tax upon wholesale dealers from an annual one collected at the beginning of the year to a monthly tax upon sales.

The collections of special taxes, like those for income and articles named in schedule A, cannot all be made in the fiscal year of their assessment.

The receipts from the assessment of 1867 were $14,136,459 18; those already reported from the assessment of 1868 are $10,779,599 08, which amount will be considerably increased when the collectors' abstracts are all received.

The comparative receipts from several sources during the last three years are presented in the following table:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Apothecaries	$43,712 86	$55,447 42	$58,377 46
Auctioneers	89,724 42	98,084 86	97,448 14
Bankers	1,262,649 15	1,433,715 79	1,490,383 95
Brewers	105,412 23	238,155 14	270,205 24
Brokers, various sorts	673,260 30	598,854 94	538,417 43
Claim agents	70,637 39	84,627 49	63,149 99
Dealers, retail	1,949,017 04	2,047,860 77	2,163,632 00
Wholesale	5,428,344 86	3,880,281 13	1,854,187 80
Retail liquor	2,807,225 59	2,966,683 73	3,242,915 31
Wholesale liquor	801,531 32	982,134 94	592,045 72
Distillers, coal oil	17,350 12	21,809 32	19,629 66
Spirituous liquors	81,295 06	174,445 71	121,868 92
Apples, grapes	20,239 31	57,332 15	74,188 45
Hotels	580,021 56	663,656 32	656,795 41
Insurance agents	144,866 83	148,647 85	152,143 51
Lawyers	264,836 75	357,648 41	383,030 95
Manufacturers	1,043,130 78	1,296,457 27	1,427,688 52
Peddlers	679,013 63	708,113 28	724,210 29
Physicians & surgeons	425,596 66	549,368 64	580,566 31
Rectifiers	61,300 91	80,470 06	87,770 28

Under the law existing prior to that of July, 1866, brewers paid an annual tax of $25, and when their product was more than 500 barrels per year, $25 additional. By the act of July, 1866, this tax was doubled, as was that upon distillers of spirituous liquors. The act of July, 1868, will very largely increase the receipts from rectifiers and distillers.

Cotton.

1866	$18,409,654 90
1867	23,760,078 80
1868	22,500,947 77

During the fiscal year 1866 the tax was two cents per pound. From Aug. 1, 1866, until Sept. 1, 1867, it was three cents and after that date two and a half cents per pound. As the removal of cotton from the districts of its growth is limited during the months of July and August, and the tax for ten months of the last fiscal year was at the reduced rate, it is evident that the amount brought to charge during that year was greater than in any year preceding, and considerably in excess of two millions of bales.

Cigars, Cigarettes and Cheroots.

1866	$3,476,236 86
1867	3,661,984 39
1868	2,951,675 26

During the fiscal year 1866 the tax upon cigars was $10 per thousand. From Aug. 1, 1866, to March, 1867, the rate was partly specific and in part *ad valorem*. After the last-named date the tax was uniform, and at $5 per thousand. Since the act of 1862 the rate upon cigars has been frequently changed, but as their number has always been an element in determining the amount of tax, it has been practicable every year to compute from the returns of the local officers the number of cigars upon which the tax has been collected.

From these it appears that the number in the fiscal years

1863 was	199,288,284
1864 was	492,780,700
1865 was	693,230,989
1866 was	347,443,894
1867 was	483,806,456
1868 was	590,335,052

The act of June 30, 1864, taking effect at the beginning of the fiscal year 1865, had long been before Congress, and as it provided, among other things, a large increase of tax upon cigars, their manufacture for several months was very largely stimulated; and of the number which paid tax in 1865, 160,304,197 were returned to the assessors at the close of the year preceding, and paid the lower rates.

This increase of stock in the market accounts in some measure for the small returns in 1866. The reduction of the rate to $5 enhanced the production during 1868.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

1866	$12,339,921 93
1867	15,245,477 81
1868	14,947,107 53

The receipts for 1866 were unfavorably affected by the accumulation of tobacco in the South before the close of the rebellion, much of which came to market untaxed. The amount received during the last fiscal year was somewhat prejudiced by the anticipation of reduced rates under the Revenue bill for several months pending in Congress.

The product brought to charge in 1866 was 35,748,851 pounds; in 1867, 45,635,581 pounds; in 1868, 44,900,880 pounds. The reduction of the consumption of tobacco during the past year is compensated by its increased use in the manufacture of cigars consequent upon their reduced taxation.

The amount stored in bonded warehouse on the 1st day of July, 1866, was 4,123,631 pounds; 1867, 7,626,001 pounds; 1868, 8,280,253 pounds.

The amount exported in bond during 1867 was 11,075,568 pounds; 1868, 11,962,670 pounds.

Fermented Liquors.

1866	$5,115,140 49
1867	5,819,345 49
1868	5,685,663 70

The tax at $1 per barrel has been uniform during the year.

Distilled Spirits and Brandy.

	Distilled spirits.	Brandy.
1866	$29,198,578 15	$283,499 84
1867	28,296,264 31	868,145 03
1868	13,419,092 74	871,638 24

The falling off of receipts in 1868 resulted in some degree from the general expectation that the tax would be reduced, and the consequent unwillingness to withdraw spirits from bond at the higher rate, but mainly from the frauds which made such reduction indispensably necessary. In my last annual report I discussed at so great length the nature and extent of these frauds, and that, too, after so long and so careful attention to the subject, that it is unnecessary for me further to discuss them. Their remedy lies in the improved character of the revenue and judicial officers, rather than in the increased stringency of the law or improved regulations and requirements of the department. The above figures do not include the receipts from forfeitures.

The amount of spirits in bonded warehouse July 1, 1866, was 6,081,551 gallons; in 1867, 17,887,272 gallons; in 1868, 27,278,420 gallons.

The quantity out of warehouse under transportation bonds at the beginning of the fiscal year 1867 and of 1868 was at each date considerably in excess of 3,000,000 gallons. There was none at the commencement of 1869. The quantity exported in bond in 1867 was 4,654,816 gallons, and in 1868, 4,128,188 gallons. The number of gallons removed to "Class 2 warehouses" in 1867, for the manufacture of cosmetics, medicines, cordials, &c., for exportation, was 892,727; while in 1868, allowed by law during only a portion of the time, it was 98,213 gallons.

The major part of the cost of assessing and collecting the revenue is the compensation of local officers, including assistant assessors and assessors' clerks, who are paid a fixed and definite sum per day or year, regardless of the amount accruing to the Treasury through their services.

Until the statute of March, 1868, and the close of the last fiscal year, it was found necessary to retain in most of the collection districts the full number of subordinate officers, and the effect of the reduction since that time will not appear until the next annual report of this office.

Expense of Assessing and Collecting Internal Revenue for the Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1866, 1867 and 1868.

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Compensation and expenses to assessors and assistant assessors	$4,034,043 09	$4,811,665 62	$5,181,179 97
Compensation and expenses to collectors	2,161,710 14	2,453,050 89	2,262,231 69
Superintendents of exports	18,714 00	15,434 71	20,385 97
Revenue agents	35,455 79	45,541 85	61,210 32
Special agents to this office	17,226 82	39,812 00	94,650 99
Revenue inspect'rs	121,078 70	189,271 84	374,518 73
Special revenue commission	22,080 60	1,229 85	
Officers and clerks of this Bureau	277,672 71	296,909 75	316,769 82
Stamps and cotton tags	177,089 55	186,234 61	139,365 71
Other incidental expenses of this office	40,193 02	87,999 69	71,349 85
Commissions on sale of stamps	786,536 04	855,536 22	805,638 69
Total	$7,689,700 46	$8,982,686 03	$9,327,301 74

These statements comprise the accounts adjusted and passed by the accounting officers of the Department, and appear more in detail in the report of the Fifth Auditor.

The expenses for the year 1867, as presented in my last annual report, did not include unadjusted claims amounting to $961,751 80 for assessing, and $306,845 21 for collecting.

These amounts in the above statement have been charged to their appropriate year. The increased cost for assessing for 1867 over that for 1866, arose from the increased number of collection districts in the South, and the employment of a larger number of officers. The excess of 1868 above the expenses of 1867 was occasioned mainly by the increase of the assistant assessors from $4 to $5 per day. A much larger number of special agents and inspectors were in service during the last year than in any year preceding, but these were all retired by the act of July 20, 1868. The number of assistant assessors in commission on the 1st day of November, 1867, was 3,180. This number, with the sources of revenue diminished by the act of March last, has been largely reduced, and on the first day of the present month but 2,284 were in service. The allowance to assessors for clerical service is, under the terms of the statute, made by "the proper officers of the Treasury." This language has been construed to mean the accounting officers, and the Commissioner has no voice in determining the amount; but it is understood that it is being gradually reduced.

The receipts of internal revenue for the fiscal years 1866, 1867 and 1868, respectively, and the ratio thereto of the expenses during the same periods, were as follows:

Years.	Gross Collections.	Refunded.	Drawback.
1866	$310,906,984 17	$514,844 43	$798,866 73
1867	265,920,474 65	706,581 89	1,464,631 68
1868	191,180,564 28	1,018,334 81	1,379,980 01

Years.	Net Collections.	Expenses.	Per cent. gross collections.	Per cent. net collections.
1866	$309,593,273 01	$7,689,700 46	$2 47	$2 49
1867	263,349,261 28	8,982,686 03	3 38	3 41
1868	188,782,249 46	9,327,301 74	4 88	4 94

The ratio of costs to collections has increased, of course, with the reduction of the latter. It has required the same machinery and the same number of officers to collect taxes at two or three per centum as at five per centum, and until the passage of the statutes of the present calendar year it was necessary to keep the officers substantially to their maximum number.

PROBABLE RECEIPTS FOR THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.

It has always been difficult to make any accurate estimate of the receipts for the future from internal taxation. The frequent modifications of the laws themselves, the varying condition of different manufacturing interests, the shifting values consequent upon paper currency, together with other disturbing elements, have materially affected the worth of data collected at this office, from which otherwise the receipts for any fiscal year could be foreshadowed with considerable accuracy.

The reduction of the sources of revenue has now, however, somewhat diminished these embarrassments, and the collections for the current year can be calculated with reasonable certainty.

The following tabular statement presents the aggregate of certificates of deposits by collectors received at this office during July, August, September and October, for the fiscal years 1867, 1868 and 1869, respectively:

	1867	1868.	1869.
July	$27,079,103 38	$21,734,656 14	$16,989,649 91
August	38,043,343 81	17,848,051 29	13,905,385 70
September	33,714,718 66	13,183,606 99	9,790,796 29
October	26,414,430 23	14,486,636 44	10,022,335 24

Of the amount collected in 1867 there was from income $43,463,655 45; in 1868 $17,733,714 04, and in 1869 $8,365,817 68.

I herewith present, also, the collections from the several sources of revenue during the first quarter of the present fiscal year in comparison with those of like character during the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1868.

The monthly abstract of the Collector of the Fifth District of North Carolina for August, 1868, and of the Collector of the Third District of Louisiana for September, have not been received, and the collections in their districts for the months stated are not included in the receipts for 1869.

	July, August and September of fiscal year 1868.	July, August and September of fiscal year 1869.
Spirits.		
Spirits, distilled from whatever materials	$3,726,352 03	$6,021,629 14
Spirits in bond July 20, 1868, tax of four dollars per barrel	....	1,071,898 56
Distilleries, per diem tax	....	572 00
Distillers, special tax	65,270 42	66,479 78
Rectifiers, special tax	29,456 88	73,573 24
Compounders of liquors, special tax	....	7,348 95
Dealers, retail liquor, special tax	1,217,999 22	1,007,971 61
Dealers, wholesale liquor special tax	254,842 43	215,969 81
Total	$5,293,920 98	$8,465,443 09
Tobacco.		
Cigars, cheroots and cigarettes	$654,163 21	$847,306 24
Snuff and snuff flour sold for use	172,566 59	142,859 55
Tobacco, chewing, &c.	3,724,423 85	2,709,251 40
Tobacco, smoking, all stems, &c.; fine cut shorts, &c.	454,957 18	465,610 73
Dealers in leaf tobacco, special tax	......	16,634 15
Dealers in manufactured tobacco, special tax	......	89,431 13
Manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, special tax	23,695 64	24,580 46
Total	$5,029,806 47	$4,295,673 66
Fermented Liquors.		
Fermented liquors	$1,619,615 92	$1,722,018 36
Brewers, special tax	96,877 02	68,583 52
Total	$1,716,492 94	$1,790,601 88
Gross Receipts.		
Canals, ferries, ships, barges, &c., and steamboats	$134,124 58	$100,894 10
Express companies	146,398 89	100,894 10
Insurance companies	293,019 14	292,992 06
Railroads, stage coaches, &c.	873,100 33	827,325 57
All other collections from gross receipts	129,570 99	134,262 31
Total	$1,576,213 93	$1,514,756 51
Sales.		
Brokers	$91,319 87	$93,989 09
Dealers	795,498 25	159,282 47
Manufacturers of articles not otherwise specifically taxed	....	849,729 99
All other collections from sales	37,384 93	36,741 47
Total	$924,203 05	$1,739,512 83
Income.		
Income over $1,000	$14,631,978 77	$8,189,870 65
Bank dividends, profits, &c.	1,021,994 33	1,166,446 99
Railroad companies' dividends and undistributed profits	664,455 65	966,164 59
All other collections from income	552,433 33	650,637 19
Total	$16,870,862 18	$10,973,119 42
Banks and bankers, special tax, and tax on capital, circulation and deposits	1,090,661 26	886,078 06
Other special taxes	4,053,221 87	2,969,427 27
Legacies	320,277 97	278,590 36
Successions	230,730 38	254,065 55
Articles in schedule A	497,900 34	30,842 69
Passports	14,695 00	8,665 00
Gas	318,076 70	341,127 72
Sources not otherwise herein specially enumerated, including cotton and manufactured articles	11,866,928 49	871,430 98
Penalties, &c.	250,150 69	306,402 45
Stamps, other than those for spirits, tobacco and fermented liquors	3,122,970 23	3,333,471 73
Salaries of United States officers and employes	220,850 53	228,689 55
Grand total	$53,397,963 01	$36,610,898 75

The principal cause of the reduction in the aggregate receipts of 1869 below those of 1868, as shown above, is the repeal of the tax upon manufactures.

The sum of $5,359,492 80 was received in fiscal year 1869 from the tax of 50 cents per gallon upon spirits in bond July 20, and withdrawn therefrom after that date. The sum of $662,136 34 was either collected prior to the act of July 20, 1868, and at the rate of $2 per gallon, or from spirits distilled after that date and removed from warehouse at 50 cents per gallon. Of the spirits in bond at the passage of the act in July last, 14,676,298 gallons were remaining on the 1st of November. This by the requirements of law must all be withdrawn on or before the 20th day of April next, and with the tax of 50 cents per gallon and $4 per barrel of forty proof gallons will yield a revenue of $8,805,779.

The assessment of the annual list, including income, special taxes and schedule A, was made earlier in 1869 than in 1867, and more of the collections of the former year than of the latter were made prior to the month of July and appear in the receipts of the last fiscal year.

The receipts from snuff and tobacco were smaller in 1869 because of the reduction from 40 cents to 32 cents upon chewing tobacco and snuff by the act of July last, and because of the anticipated use of stamps and the subjection to tax in January next of unstamped stock on hand on which one tax may have already been paid.

The increase from cigars is due in part to the tax imposed upon imported cigars by the act of July. Under this act dealers in leaf tobacco pay a special tax of $25, and $2 per thousand on their sales in excess of $10,000 per annum. By the former law they were taxed as dealers, and paid $1 per thousand on sales above $25,000.

Dealers in manufactured tobacco were first taxed as such in July; prior to that time the payment of special tax as dealers covered sales of tobacco, snuff and cigars, as well as merchandise.

Manufacturers' sales were made liable by the act of March, 1868, and the tax is returned and paid quarterly. The first return was in July following.

The tax upon rectifiers and wholesale liquor dealers is now very largely increased, and the receipts from the various forms of stamps for spirits, aside from that denoting the payment of tax, will be of no inconsiderable amount.

From a careful consideration of the above, and of other data which the proper limits of my report will not allow me to present, I confidently believe that the receipts for the present fiscal year will reach the sum of $145,000,000.

STAMPS AND THEIR MANUFACTURE.

All adhesive revenue stamps are manufactured by Messrs. BUTLER & CARPENTER, of Philadelphia, for 20 cents per thousand. This price includes the cost of packing in a manner suitable for transportation, and of delivery to an agent of the Government in that city upon the requisitions of this office in favor of purchasers and others ordering stamps in different parts of the country.

The number of stamps covered by these requisitions during the last three years is as follows:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
General stamps	162,814,377	140,592,294	118,696,255
Stamps for proprietary articles	236,192,746	233,306,300	248,840,077

The American Phototype Company, of New-York City, imprint internal revenue stamps upon checks, drafts, receipts, and other instruments furnished them by the parties who desire such stamps. The cost of these stamps to the Government is 12½ cents per thousand; all additional cost, which in no case is to exceed one cent for each impression containing not more than six stamps, is paid to the Company by the parties who order the stamps. Messrs. BUTLER & CARPENTER also print similar stamps from steel plates at the same cost to the Government as that of the adhesive stamps. The extra expense is arranged between them and the purchasers, subject to the decision of the Commissioner in case of dissatisfaction with the rates charged.

Stamps imprinted upon instruments are not kept on hand for general sale, like adhesive stamps, but are printed only upon order and prepayment by purchasers; and no stamp is imprinted upon any particular form of instrument until the Commissioner has decided concerning the propriety of such imprinting, and the extent of the liability of the instrument.

The number of stamps imprinted by the American Phototype Company was, during the fiscal years—

1866	20,541,690
1867	15,469,504
1868	21,133,556

The stamps for use upon packages of distilled spirits are manufactured by the Note-printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, as were the cigar stamps required by the amendatory act of March 3, 1865.

The number of stamps in their various forms for distilled spirits ordered from the Note-printing Bureau is 839,000 tax-paid stamps; 2,000,000 rectifiers' stamps; 2,000,000 wholesale dealers' stamps; 1,000,000 stock on hand stamps; 2,000,000 warehouse stamps.

At the date of this report (Nov. 20) there had been sent to collectors tax-paid stamps 460,800; rectifiers' stamps, 284,400; wholesale dealers stamps, 245,600; stock on hand stamps, 433,600; warehouse stamps, 304,000.

The stamps for tobacco, snuff and cigars, under the act of July 20, 1868, are furnished by the Continental Bank Note Company, of New-York, at prices varying with the kinds and amounts required. Their use is to be commenced on the 23d of the present month.

Stamps are printed upon tin-foil wrappers for ounce and half-ounce packages of fine-cut chewing tobacco, by Mr. HENRY SKIDMORE, of New-York, the only printer upon tin-foil in the United States, at a charge of 14 cents per thousand.

All stamps made outside the Treasury building are prepared under written contracts and the direct inspection of an agent of this Bureau. The performance of the work in accordance with the terms of the contracts is duly secured in each case; in that of BUTLER & CARPENTER by a deposit of United States securities with the United States Treasurer, and in other cases by bonds with approved sureties.

UNITED STATES COURTS AND ATTORNEYS.

It is the duty of District-Attorneys, under the act of March, 1867, to make report to this office, at the close of every term of court, of suits brought and the condition of all suits or proceedings in which the United States is a party. The times and character of these reports prevent the distribution of the suits through different fiscal years with positive accuracy, but the following statements are believed to be measurably correct for the year 1868:

Number of suits brought in Federal Courts	5,305
Of these the number of proceedings *in rem* was	2,294
Number of indictments found and filed	1,981
Number of other proceedings *in personam*	1,030
Judgments recovered in proceedings for forfeiture	1,261
Convictions on indictment, some including more than one person	749
Number of acquittals	219
Number of suits decided in favor of United States	2,532
Number of suits decided against United States	382
Number of suits settled or dismissed	624
Number of suits pending July 1, 1868	2,905
Amount of judgments recovered in suits *in personam*	$741,797 47
Amount collected from judgments and paid into courts	127,810 94
Proceeds of forfeitures paid into courts	1,136,150 73

With the exception of a division of the Southern Judicial District of New-York, and the formation of the Eastern as a new judicial district, the Federal Courts remain as they were before the outbreak of the rebellion. The proceedings growing out of the organization of the National Banks and the issue of national currency would alone have almost clogged the already scarcely adequate judicial machinery in some localities; and since revenue cases and proceedings in bankruptcy have been added, the calendars have been so enlarged that in the principal business centres a speedy determination of a contested cause has been hardly expected.

Considerable relief was formerly obtained through terms which were held by Judges from adjoining districts, whose own dockets were comparatively light. Payment by the Government of expenses incurred by a Judge while sitting outside his own district is now prohibited, and Judges naturally decline to undertake extra labor at increased cost to themselves. Although the old system may have been liable to some abuses, I respectfully submit that the advantages to the Government far outweighed the pecuniary loss, and that unless some radical change in the organization of the Courts be made, it will be wise to return to the system under which Judges were willing to relieve each other.

As stated in my last report, the statutes should be amended so as to require the clerks of courts, as well as the attorneys and marshals, to report to this office, that among other things it may learn of the distribution of the proceeds of every suit. The fee-bill of district-attorneys, I believe, should be modified so as to give larger compensation than now for the faithful prosecution of criminal proceedings. It is through these, and the imprisonment of offenders, rather than from penalties and forfeitures, that the laws can be successfully vindicated and the revenue more fully collected.

COMPROMISES.

The power of compromise has been exercised with great care, and only upon the recommendation of the local revenue officers or district-attorneys, and the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. No alleged violation by distillers has been compromised except upon the opinion of the Government attorney that the offence was technical, or could not be proved to the jury.

The number of cases compromised during the year was 536.

From these there was received as tax	$419,043 57
Assessed penalties, fixed by law	142,003 56
In lieu of fines, penalties and forfeitures	592,027 68
Total	$1,154,027 61

By the statute of July last, in every case where a compromise is made, it is provided that there shall be placed on file in the office of the Commissioner the opinion of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, or officer acting as such, with his reasons therefor, and after a suit of proceeding in court has been commenced, it can be compromised only with the recommendation also of the Attorney-General.

DISTILLED SPIRITS—OPERATIONS OF THE NEW LAW.

The remodeling of distilleries to conform to the law and the regulations, and the erection of distillery-warehouses, have been the occasion of great expense and delay to their proprietors, while the survey of distilleries, the procurement and distribution of stamps, the preparation of forms and regulations, and the greatly increased correspondence consequent upon the inauguration of the new law, has imposed an immense labor upon this office and upon the local officers of the district where distilleries are situated. The nature and extent of this work will be best exhibited by a brief reference to some of the most important requirements of the statute.

Every distillery, whether intended for use or otherwise, must be registered with the Assessor of its district. Its owner must file with that officer notice of its location, description and boundaries, its mashing, fermenting and distilling capacity, and its fermenting period, together with the number, kinds and contents of the stills, boilers, tubs and cisterns employed. An accurate plan of the distillery and its apparatus, showing the relative location of every still, boiler, doubler, worm-tub, cistern, pipe-valve, and other parts of the machinery, must be displayed upon the premises, and a copy filed with the Assessor. With the aid of a person skillful and competent for such purpose, the Assessor is required to make a survey of every distillery, and to estimate and determine its true producing capacity, for the purpose of assessment in case of deficient returns. Copies of all the papers above referred to are sent to this office, where a full and complete record is kept of every distillery.

A warehouse must be established for every distillery, and, under the direction and control of the Collector of the district, placed in charge of a storekeeper appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. A bond in the penal sum of double the tax upon the possible production of the distillery for fifteen days must be given by the distiller, with at least two sureties approved by the Assessor, conditioned, among other things, to a faithful compliance with all the provisions of the law.

All this must be done before a distillery is allowed to commence operations. Afterwards daily reports to this office are made by its storekeeper of all spirits entered and withdrawn from warehouse, and monthly reports of materials used, beer made, and spirits produced at the distillery.

Reports of like character are made each month by the assessors, based upon the tri-monthly reports to them from distillers, and including also their assessments of deficiencies, and of the per diem and per barrel taxes imposed by law. These various reports when received here, compared with and checked by each other, are duly recorded and filed.

The number of distilleries registered and thus far reported to this office, including those not intended for present use and those for the distillation of fruit, is 1,990.

The plans of 316 distilleries, other than of fruit, have been received and filed, as in accordance with the law and regulations, and others have been returned for correction. Of these, 64 are in Pennsylvania, 51 in Ohio, 41 in New-York, 35 in Illinois, 26 in Kentucky, 16 in Indiana, 14 in Virginia, 10 in Tennessee, 10 in Missouri, 10 in Maryland, 7 in Massachusetts, 7 in Wisconsin, 6 in Louisiana, 6 in Iowa, 3 in West Virginia, 2 in Connecticut, and 1 in each of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Minnesota, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, and 1 in Utah, and 1 in Montana.

No plans have been received from the Pacific coast, although distilleries there have probably been put in operation.

Distillery warehouses have been established to the number of 459.

From the reports of the storekeepers it appears that 204 distilleries are in operation, with an aggregate daily producing capacity of 227,758 gallons.

The number of class B warehouses existing on the 1st day of July last was 779. Their number was gradually and rapidly reduced until the 1st inst., when the number was 172, containing manufactured tobacco and most of the spirits distilled prior to the act of July 20, and still in warehouse.

The statute now in operation contains many improvements upon that of 1866, is fuller and more definite in its exactions, places the distilleries and their operations more completely in the hands of the Government, and is more rigorous in its punishment of offenders, but its successful operation after all must depend upon the vigilance and fidelity of the local officers. The corruption of storekeepers, gaugers and assistant assessors, even when assessors and collectors are above suspicion, will always open sources of ruin to honest tax-payers and loss to the Treasury, which neither the wisest legislation nor the most stringent regulations of the Department can close.

Since the date of the present statute, however, there has been a large reduction in the number of illicit stills in most parts of the country. Those properly registered and authorized have paid, it is believed, a greater proportion of their liability than under the previous law, and the receipts have been in marked and favorable contrast to those of the corresponding time last year.

SPIRIT METERS.

It will be remembered that the joint resolution of Feb. 3, 1868, providing for the appointment of a commission to examine and test spirit meters, further provided that, until the report of the commission and additional legislation upon the subject, all work on the construction of meters under direction of the Department should be suspended. Although this report was laid before Congress in March following, no action was taken thereon until the act of July 20, by which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was authorized to adopt and prescribe for use such meters as he should deem necessary.

The meters adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 16th of April, 1867, and in progress of construction at the date of the joint resolution above referred to, were those of Mr. ISAAC P. TICE, of New-York. That no injustice should be done distillers, who were required by law and regulation to purchase these meters, it was stipulated with Mr. TICE that their price should be fixed by a committee of three—one named by the Secretary of the Treasury, one by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and one by the manufacturer.

When I had concluded, in accordance with the recommendation of the commission, to adopt and prescribe the Tice meters, it seemed advisable, for similar reasons, that the prices of meters of different sizes should be properly determined; and after considerable delay in finding suitable persons whose engagements would allow their rendering the service, Messrs. W. T. DUVALL, of Georgetown, D. C.; LEVI J. KNOWLES, of Warren, Mass., and WILLIAM P. TROWBRIDGE, of New-York City, all skillful and competent machinists, were selected for that purpose. This Committee made its report on the 8th day of September, and on the 16th day of the same month Mr. TICE was directed to proceed with the manufacture and attachment.

Under the joint resolution of Feb. 3, he had discharged his employes, closed his manufactory, and when his meter was again adopted he was delayed by the necessity of reorganizing his business and procuring competent workmen.

For the purpose of bringing the meters to as early use as possible, I directed that they should be first attached in New-York City, the place of their manufacture, and in Brooklyn, and instructed the Collectors of the Eighth and Ninth Districts to notify their distillers that meters were ready for attachment, and subsequently gave like notice to the Collectors in the other districts. On the 19th of November meters had been placed in eleven distilleries, and their attachment to others is being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances, including the opposition of distillers, will allow. I am advised that several distilleries have been closed by their proprietors to prevent the application of meters.

The revenue officers and the manufacturer have been earnestly urged to complete the work in New-York and Brooklyn at the earliest moment, that it may be prosecuted in other districts of the country.

I am advised that Mr. TICE now has about 125 workmen employed in his factory, and others engaged in the attachment of meters at the distilleries.

All meters are attached under the immediate direction of a Government officer, by whom the accuracy of each instrument is tested.

DIRECT TAX.

Under the authority of the fourteenth section of the act of July 28, 1866, the Secretary of the Treasury suspended, until Jan. 1, 1868, the collection of the direct tax in the States heretofore in insurrection, and a like extension until Jan. 1, 1869, was authorized by the joint resolution of July 23, 1868.

The loyal States, with the single exception of Delaware, assumed the amounts apportioned them, and paid the same from their treasuries. After several years of delay, the State of Delaware continuing to refuse such assumption and payment, the assessment and collection of the tax was commenced by the officers of internal revenue, and are now nearly completed. Indeed, the full assessment of $74,683 33, the tax assigned, has been made, and $64,924 42 have been collected.

The total amount of tax apportioned to the 11 insurrectionary States was $5,153,981 28. Of this there have been collected $2,270,608 23, at an expense of $243,451 47, inclusive of expenses of sales, and exclusive of salaries of Commissioners.

The total amount reported to this office as proceeds of sales in the State of Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee and Arkansas is $450,419 73. Of this the sum of $128,029 88 consists of lands purchased by the Commissioners on behalf of the Government when the same were sold for taxes.

Purchases of lands to the cost value of $77,561 18 were made in South Carolina. A part of the lands so purchased has been leased, and a part, by order of the President, resold for educational purposes. The unsold tracts in South Carolina, not under lease, have passed into the custody of the Freedmen's Bureau by force of the act relating to this subject, passed July 16, 1866.

The uncollected tax of the insurrectionary States, amounting to nearly $3,000,000, is a lien upon all the real estate upon which the same is assessable. Every parcel in each State is charged with such distributive share of that State's apportionment as shall be determined by its comparative value on the 1st day of April, 1862, and in making assessments the law provides that due regard shall be had to the valuation made under State authority at the period nearest that date.

Since that time estates have been sold and resold; they have been divided and subdivided. Some have received costly improvements, and from others has been swept away all that was valuable. In ordinary times the assessment made upon a comparative valuation so remote would be greatly unequal; but when the immense changes, directly and indirectly brought by the war, are considered, it seems to me that the collection of this tax upon the present statutory basis cannot be further prosecuted without very great inequality and very just complaint.

The further postponement of this subject can relieve it of none of its embarrassments, and landholders and purchasers are alike entitled to its early solution. Unless it is deemed wise, in view of the difficulties suggested, and of the impoverished condition of the South, to abate its uncollected portion altogether, I would recommend the passage of a law allowing its assumption by the several States within a definite period, coupled with a reasonable premium for such assumption, and authorizing and directing the Internal Revenue officers, in case of nonpayment by the State, and upon a new basis of taxation, to proceed with the assessment and collection.

CHANGES OF STATUTES.

Next to frequent changes of officers there is nothing so prejudicial to the personal convenience and interests of tax-payers, and so productive of loss to the revenue, as frequent changes of the statutes.

The gradual increase of the expenses of the Government from 1861 to 1865, and their gradual reduction during the last two years, have secured the passage of at least one revenue bill at every session of the national Congress, and within a period of six years more than twenty-five such bills have passed both Houses and received the approval of the President. The pendency of a measure has furnished frequent opportunities for numerous amendments, some of them not really important, but from a change of language rendering valueless many precedents and regulations of the office and well-considered decisions of the Courts.

While officers are employed in the introduction of a new law, involving great study and frequent correspondence to secure uniformity in its administration, honest tax-payers are fretted by obligations to which they are unaccustomed, and the dishonest find renewed opportunity for the commission of fraud under the protection of professed ignorance.

The annual revenue required for many years from internal taxation can now be well determined, if, indeed, a proper regard to the rapid reduction of the debt and the value of the public securities in the markets of the world has not already fixed it at its present amount, and I believe that no advantage can possibly accrue from a material change in the objects of taxation. From several hundreds, if not thousands of sources, the number has been reduced to a comparatively few, all of which contribute their allotted share without embarrassment, and the masses of the country are not only unburdened, but, except through the complaints of others, are seldom even reminded of the existence of the revenue laws.

The recent act relative to distilled spirits, tobacco, snuff and cigars, has been in force for so brief a period that but few modifications which its operations may prove necessary can now be recommended with confidence. I would respectfully suggest, therefore, that the general codification of the Revenue laws, begun at the last session of Congress, be postponed a year, that this statute may be more thoroughly tested, and that a single act then be passed embracing all that is valuable in the existing laws, and of such character as to secure it against the necessity of amendments for several years.

Some legislation, however, in addition to that recommended in my report last year, and not covered by the act of July last, is, I think, advisable at the present time.

TAXES ERRONEOUSLY COLLECTED.

The authority vested in the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund taxes erroneously collected has been the means of preventing much expensive litigation, and has afforded speedy and inexpensive relief to many persons who have been compelled to pay more than was legally due. While a withdrawal of this authority would be productive of great hardship in many cases, I am satisfied that a statutory limitation of the time within which such claims must be presented, would tend to prevent much abuse. When the legality of an assessment is not seriously questioned at the time it is made, the evidence in its support is very apt to disappear with a change in the officers of the district; and it is not then difficult for a skillful attorney to present reasons in support of a claim for refunding such as are hard to be set aside. Different persons succeeding one another in the office of Commissioner will naturally have different views as to the interpretation of portions of the statutes; and he whose claim has been once rejected may present it anew, after a change of officers, with reasonable hope of better success. I would recommend that no claim be allowed unless it is presented within fifteen months from the time when the tax was paid.

STAMPS UPON TAX-PAID TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

It having been found practically impossible to prepare and furnish collectors in all parts of the country, within sixty days of the passage of the act of July 20, 1868, the stamps required for distilled spirits and tobacco, the Secretary of the Treasury, in the exercise of the authority conferred upon him by the 108th section of the act, fixed the 2d day of November as the day for putting into operation the provisions relative to the use of stamps upon distilled spirits, and the 23d day of November for the stamps upon tobacco and cigars. In anticipation of a much earlier use of stamps upon tobacco, it was enacted that after the 1st day of January, 1869, no smoking or fine-cut chewing tobacco or snuff shall be sold or offered for sale except at retail, from stamped wooden packages, unless put up in the prescribed form of package and duly stamped. It was believed that, by the close of the calendar year, the stock on the market, when the use of stamps should begin, would be so nearly exhausted that it would not be burdensome to impose a second tax upon the small remnant unconsumed. The short interval between the 23d day of November and the 1st day of January will not give the intended opportunity for the consumption of unstamped tobacco, and Congress will probably see fit to enlarge it. I have been urged to recommend that provision be made for issuing stamps without charge, to be affixed to all such tobacco as may be in the hands of dealers on the appointed day. Evasions of the law will be comparatively easy so long as tobacco be sold without stamps, and prominent manufacturers believe that the advantage to the revenue of the early termination of these opportunities will more than compensate for the expense and inconvenience attending it. I fear, however, that if this method were adopted, it would be impossible to prevent the misuse of the free stamps upon tobacco properly taxable, and prefer, therefore, a postponement to a day later than the 1st day of January.

BANKERS AND BROKERS' SALES.

I have heretofore in my annual reports expressed the opinion that the attempt to collect taxes by means of stamps upon instruments having no permanent value for purposes of evidence would prove a failure. Certainty rather than severity of punishment must be relied on to support the sanction of penal statutes. When both the maker and receiver of an instrument believe that the paper will never come under the eye of a revenue officer, it matters little what penalty is denounced for the omission to affix a stamp. If the writing is of such a character that its invalidity as an instrument of evidence is of slight consequence, evasions of the tax will naturally result. To no one of the various stamp taxes now imposed do these considerations apply with greater force than to the memoranda required of brokers when making sales of coin and securities. These memoranda are in no sense evidences of title; in fact, they are only passed in obedience to the statute requirement, and are soon thrown aside and destroyed. If stamps have been affixed they can easily be removed, and it is hardly necessary to make an attempt to efface the cancellation marks before placing them upon another memoranda. So little scrutiny is bestowed upon these papers as they pass from brokers, that specimens have been presented of stamps which had been issued by gentlemen of the highest respectability while bearing plainly the marks of two and even three cancellations. During the fiscal year 1866, when the tax upon sales of this description was paid monthly to the collectors, the receipts from this source were in excess of $2,500,000. In August, 1866, the tax was reduced from one-twentieth to one-hundredth of one per cent., and made payable by stamps; but at the same time such changes were made in the terms of the statute as to render subject many sales which had before escaped taxation, and thus to some extent to counteract the effect of the reduction in rate. Since that time the sales of stamps have been scarcely larger than before, and I am satisfied that a return to the former method would secure a more thorough enforcement of the law and yield much richer results.

LIFE TABLES.

In assessing taxes upon legacies and successions it frequently becomes necessary to determine the values of life estates and annuities for life. In the British laws, imposing similar taxes, are embodied tables for determining such values by reference to the expectancy of life at different periods, but our statute is silent upon the subject. When it became necessary to furnish assessors with a standard by which to regulate their assessments, they were referred by this office to the Carlisle tables of mortality as those which were believed to be generally accepted as most accurate in their results. Other tables have been adopted for a similar use by the Courts of some of the States, and tax-payers have claimed the right to have their liability measured by these instead of those used by the assessor.

The controversies which thus arise do not merely involve the rights of the Government and the tax-payer, but in many cases the interest of the life tenant demands the use of one standard, while the remainder man is benefited by the adoption of another. It is evident that so important a matter should be made clear by the terms of the law, and I would therefore recommend either that the proper tables be incorporated in the statutes, or that distinct authority be given the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to prescribe such as he shall deem appropriate.

COMPENSATION OF ACTING COLLECTORS.

By the third section of the act regulating the tenure of offices, approved March 2, 1867, it is provided that in case no appointment is made to a vacant office during the session of the Senate, "the office shall remain in abeyance without any salary, fees or emoluments attached thereto," and "the powers and duties belonging to such office shall be exercised by such other officer as may by law exercise such powers and duties in case of a vacancy in such office."

Under the statutes relating to internal revenue a collector appoints his deputies and pays them out of his commissions, and when a vacancy occurs in the office of collector, the duties of the office devolve upon one of his deputies. It follows that when a vacancy in the office of collector of Internal Revenue is not filled during a session of the Senate, a deputy collector must act as collector, while no provision is made for compensating him for discharging the duties of either office. At the adjournment of Congress on the 3d of March, 1867, there were sixty-nine vacancies in the office of collector. Deputies of the retiring collectors remained in charge of their respective offices until new appointments were made, and they have not received compensation for their services. I recommend that some provision be made for paying them proper salaries, and also to meet similar cases that may occur hereafter.

Much inconvenience and delay is now experienced in paying the subordinate officers in a district whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of collector, as the deputy who acts as collector is not authorized to act as disbursing agent.

I recommend either that the official bond of a collector be made to cover his liabilities as disbursing agent, or if that is not deemed advisable, then that the bond given by the collector in the capacity of disbursing agent be made available upon the default of his deputy, acting in like capacity, as the official bond of the collector now is for the acts of all his deputies.

TAX OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The 110th section of the act of June 30, 1864, imposing a tax upon the capital, circulation and deposits of persons and corporations engaged in the business of banking, has never had application to the banks organized under the national currency act, such banks paying a like tax directly to the Treasurer of the United States. As nearly all the State Banks which were in existence when the tax was imposed have been converted into National Banks or have closed up their business, the amounts reported to this office from this source have shrunk to a very small amount, although the actual revenue has probably increased.

While those banks which are affected by the operation of the Revenue law are required to pay their taxes at the end of each month, the National Banks pay only semi-annually. This discrimination was adopted when the policy of the Government required that every inducement should be presented for the conversion of State into National Associations, and it was thought that this comparative infrequency of returns by the latter would prove such inducement. Now that the national banking system has so completely superseded all others, the reason for the distinction fails, and a mere suggestion seems enough to show that the Revenue law should be made alike applicable to all who are engaged in the same kinds of business.

SALES OF FORFEITED GOODS BY COLLECTORS.

The act of July, 1866, provided a summary process for the sale by collectors, without the decree of forfeiture, of goods seized for violation of the Revenue laws, where the aggregate value of such goods should not exceed $300. Ample checks are thrown around the exercise of this authority for the protection of the innocent, and I believe that no serious complaint of its abuse has ever reached this office. The Customs laws have long contained a similar provision, and I am informed that its working has given general satisfaction. The statute in its terms now only applies to goods forfeited under the acts of 1866 and those of an earlier date, and it should be so amended as to apply to forfeiture for violations of any Revenue law.

The expenses attendant upon sales made in this way are so small when compared with the costs which accrue before property can be sold under decree of a United States Court, that it would, in my judgment, be wise if the same method of procedure be authorized in the case of goods of much higher aggregate value.

SUPERVISORS.

The act providing for the appointment of supervisors of the revenue requires that each shall be assigned to a district composed of one or more *judicial* districts. The services of these officers will be principally devoted to matters having little reference to the boundaries of judicial districts, and a much more convenient arrangement can be made if this particular provision is repealed. In each of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio the amount of work has been thought to be such as to require the services of two supervisors, but the line between the two judicial districts in neither case coincides with the boundaries of collection districts. Two collection districts in the former State, and four in the latter, are thus placed severally under the jurisdiction of two supervisors.

Again, the proper supervision of the revenues in the five districts of New-Jersey hardly furnishes employment for one officer, while it is not convenient to attach the whole State either to the districts including the City of New-York, or to that covering the City of Philadelphia. Violations of the Revenue law in the northern portion of the State will ordinarily be found connected with transactions in the one city, while in the southern part the connection will be with the other. In general terms the same may be said of many other parts of the country, and I would therefore recommend that the law be so changed that each supervisor may be assigned to a district including such collection districts as may be determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

REVENUE STAMPS UPON RECEIPTS.

The written instruments subject to stamp duty are, with few exceptions, prepared by persons familiar with the requirements of law, and at places where stamps of the proper denomination are kept, and when necessary may be attached without inconvenience. Among these exceptions receipts for money or the payment of debts exceeding $20 are the most prominent. These are often given under circumstances when compliance with the law would be exceedingly inconvenient if not impossible, and by and to people ignorant of the obligations which the law imposes. It thus often happens that a person innocently issuing an unstamped receipt may be put in peril of prosecution, while a person innocently receiving it may find, too late, that the Courts refuse to recognize it, and that he is wronged without remedy.

I am convinced that there is no form of taxation which, producing so much annoyance to the taxpayer, yields so little revenue to the Government, and I recommend that receipts be stricken from the schedule of instruments subject to stamp duty.

CIVIL SERVICE.

In my last annual report I presented the distinctive features of the civil service of Great Britain and of several countries of the continent, together with the reasons which, after a study of their superior workings, had convinced me of the pressing necessity of a change for the better in the service of our own country. My experience and observation since that time have deepened my convictions that justice to honest tax-payers, and due regard to our national reputation alike demand the elevation of the revenue service above individual preferences and the fluctuations of parties. The antagonism between the legislative and the executive departments of the Government, which has so sadly damaged the service for the past two years, may, I know, be regarded as exceptional, and the harmony to prevail hereafter be urged as a full corrective to existing evils; but until there is a positive change in the method of making appointments, importunity will secure recommendations upon which bad appointments must inevitably be made, and from which the public will suffer. A dishonest gauger or assistant assessor, in many localities, may, undetected, do more wrong to the Government than lies within the power of an Assistant Treasurer or a foreign Minister; yet these offices, through the skillful management of the applicants and their associates, are often devolved upon men of small ability and less integrity—in the very toils of corrupt distillers. I have known a distinguished clergyman advocating, from the purest motives, the appointment to office of one whom I knew as a leader among illicit whisky operators. He was cheated by those who, two or three removes from him, had carefully studied the lines of sympathy and friendship, and did not hesitate to use the sacred office of the Christian ministry for personal emolument, through frauds upon the Treasury. Without a service which shall insure appointment during good behavior, from comparative fitness, and which shall protect vigilant officers from the malicious attacks of the felons whom they obstruct or pursue, bad men, pressed for place because of their political service or their personal necessities, will prostitute positions they secure for enriching themselves at the cost of the Treasury, and the guilty, in and out of office, will seek to blind the appointing authorities and the public, and cheat justice of her rights by assaulting the character of the officers whom they fear.

I fully admit that the spirit of our people is somewhat adverse to the permanent service I so strongly recommend; that political aid from those in public positions is exacted by all political parties, and that rotation in office is the long-established practice under local as well as under the General Government; but, unless free institutions are to prove failures, ballots must be cast from honest convictions rather than the hope of political preferment or the fear of political displeasure. The inevitable tendency of such practice is the demoralization of our institutions and the degradation of official position—good men in all parties relaxing their interest in public affairs when place-hunting instead of principle is the controlling power, and men of well-earned and established reputation refusing to imperil it in places which have been desecrated by incompetency or fraud. The principles of Mr. JENCKES' bill, reported to the House of Representatives from the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, passed into law, would prove an immense public advantage.

CONSOLIDATION OF ELECTION DISTRICTS.

Under the act of July 1, 1862, the then loyal States, with the exception of Kentucky and Missouri, were divided into collection districts of the same number, and in most cases with the same boundaries, as the Congressional districts. Several of the larger cities of the country—Boston, New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati—comprising or forming parts of more than one Congressional District, were thus thrown, into more than one collection district. So many intricate questions were constantly arising under the laws as they existed prior to their recent amendments, that I have heretofore believed it impossible for a single officer to discharge properly the duties of assessor in either of these cities. The tax upon manufactures, under which the most puzzling doubts have arisen, has now been repealed; the sections of the statute imposing taxes upon incomes, legacies and successions, have been almost unchanged for several years, and, except as to a small number of occupations, the same may be said of the sections relating to special taxes and taxes upon sales and gross receipts. The frequent changes in the laws necessary heretofore, through the varying wants of the Treasury, have increased the labors of assessors. Doubtful questions will disappear, as the laws hereafter shall be but slightly modified. I am satisfied that the several cities above named can shortly be consolidated into single districts, with a saving of expense to the Treasury and convenience to the public. The present divided jurisdiction leaves many an open door for confusion and evasion; a tax-payer upon one side of a street finds himself assessed, while his neighbor, equally liable, on the other side, goes free; complaint follows inequality of taxation; business gravitates to that district where it is likely to fare best, unless other local advantages are sufficiently great to overbalance those connected with the revenue.

For example, if the officers in one district are lenient in their administration of the law concerning distilleries, it will follow that there distillers will multiply. Increased official vigilance in one district has but the effect of reducing the revenue from its own while increasing that from the neighboring district. The upright and energetic officer sees his labor result in a transfer to his dishonest or inefficient colleague of the official emoluments which might have been his own if he had failed to interfere with violations of law. The increased number of distillers, though paying but a tithe of what they should, swell the revenues of the negligent district, and all stimulus to honest effort is well nigh destroyed.

There are other considerations which bear with almost equal weight in favor of the proposition that each single business community should form but a single collection district. Collectors would not so often as now lose sight of delinquent tax-payers, through their simple removal from one place to another in the same city. Many tax-payers are residents of one district, manufacturers in a second, and dealers in a third, and the different aspects of the same transaction are thus passed upon by three different officers, neither of whom has, unless accidentally, any knowledge of the action of the others. If a fraud is committed, it is so distributed between the districts that proof becomes difficult and justice remains unsatisfied.

The enforcement of the penal provisions of the statutes is also weakened by the subdivision of power, and by the barrier presented to a Collector's authority by the district line. The holder of illicit property escapes a forfeiture by crossing a street; and it has been decided by the Courts that a rescue is not punishable unless it is consummated in the district where the proceeding began.

The advantages of the proposed consolidation have been already recognized by the statute provision for the appointment of superintendents of drawback, and for placing export bonded warehouses, without regard to their actual location, under the supervision of a single collector.

The cities of New-York and Philadelphia are of such magnitude, however, that I should not deem it feasible to include either in a single collection district, unless authority were granted by legislation for the employment of a grade of officers between the assessor and the present assistant assessors. Five deputy assessors in New-York and Brooklyn, inclusive, under the direction of the single assessor, would supply the place of eight assessors whose offices would be abolished. For the district of Philadelphia, which is now divided into five districts, I presume that two intermediate officers would be found sufficient. Assistant assessors are now appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury; the proposed deputy assessors would with propriety be appointed by the President, with the concurrence of the Senate.

By the proposed arrangement, the offices of eight collectors in New-York, and four in Philadelphia would be abolished. If experience should demonstrate the need of one or more intermediate officers between the collector and the deputy collectors, as in the case of the proposed deputy assessors, temporary provision can be made for the employment of such officers without additional legislation.

As the unsettled liabilities of tax-payers under former laws are fast being adjusted, it will be found advantageous, in some sections of the country, to unite districts outside of the large cities. In this way, and in this way alone, can the cost of the service be reduced in a degree commensurate with the reduction of taxation.

THE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER.

The bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means at the last session of Congress proposed to create this office into a separate department, with the Commissioner as its head, instead of continuing it, as it has hitherto been, a bureau of the Treasury Department. My experience long ago convinced me that such a change would be productive of great benefit to the service; but the subject could so readily be made to assume personal and partisan aspects that I have hitherto refrained from its advocacy. Judging from the past, the passage of no general revenue law can be expected until near the close of the approaching session; and as the change, if made, will thus coincide with the incoming of a new Administration, the question can now be considered solely in the light of its administrative merits.

The erection of this office into a separate department would conduce to a more vigorous and thorough enforcement of the law in the first place by greatly simplifying the work in the office of the Commissioner.

So vast is the volume of business flowing through the Treasury Department that it is manifestly impossible for the Secretary to make himself familiar with all its details, and the same may be said of the Commissioner and the business of his office. Experienced officers and clerks in this bureau, devoting their entire attention to special portions of the law, are necessarily better informed than others can be of their particular requirements, and the peculiar conditions of business or trade to which they are applicable. When the Commissioner has to determine upon proper regulations to be established, or orders to be issued, he does so after full consultation with those of his subordinates who are most familiar with the subject-matter in all its connections. His own lack of acquaintance with details is thus corrected, and a safe and prudent conclusion is probably reached. Any changes made in their subsequent revision by the Secretary are likely to be productive of injury rather than advantage, for it is practically impossible for those here employed to confer as freely with the Secretary as they do with the Commissioner; and in such revisions the benefit of their experience is in a large measure lost.

Under the present relations of the two offices, so many questions pass from one to the other that the Secretary is constantly compelled to adopt the opinions of his own immediate subordinates, instead of forming a personal judgment of his own, and thus the carefully reached conclusions of the Commissioner may be overruled by clerks without legal and public responsibility.

The separation would prevent the necessity for the joint action of the two officers, which is often attended with considerable delay, even when promptness is an indispensable element of success. It would locate responsibility which is now divided, and clothe the Commissioner with more than a seeming authority.

The benefits of the proposed change would arise especially, however, from its rendering more direct and single the responsibility of the local officers. One applies to the Secretary for instructions, while another, called to act perhaps in the same case, takes direction from the Commissioner. Those inclined to disregard his directions find a plausible pretext in some assumed difference of opinion between him and the Secretary. Those who are striving for the same end find themselves working at cross purposes, while the consequent confusion encourages the wrong doer and disheartens the upright.

Objection has been made to the proposed separation on the ground that the customs revenue has been successfully managed without it; but it should be borne in mind that the entire responsibility of the execution of the Customs laws is vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Customs under the law acting only as an accounting officer, or discharging such functions as may be devolved upon him by the Secretary.

The laws relating to internal duties and customs are framed in many particulars with reference to each other. The official regulations under them, especially those covering the storage and movement of bonded property, are oftentimes not dissimilar.

The Treasury Department within a recent period has been enlarged, not alone as other executive departments have been, by the immense increase of its former varieties of business, but by the addition of several bureaus, either of which, a few years ago, would have been regarded as sufficient for an independent department. It is too large now, and its interests are too complex and diversified for the supervision of a single officer.

I believe the public interest would be best subserved by the erection of a new department, which should embrace the collection of all the national revenues except those derived from the sale of the public lands.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.
Hon. H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, Mullin and Daniels, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
243—Wray vs. Rhinelander, Ex'r, &c.
244—Barnes vs. Sibell.
245—Burnside vs. Matthews.
246—Broadwell vs. Hines.
247—Hogan vs. Wardlaw, Ex'r.
253—Howe vs. O'Bryant et al.
254—Waring et al. vs. Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.
255—Flynn vs. Smith et al.
257—Schwerin vs. Brooks.
258—Brooks vs. Schwerin.
259—Gordon et al. vs. Quigley et al.

Nos.
260—Sherman vs. Dickenson.
261—O'Neil vs. James.
262—Same vs. Same.
263—Cogill et al. vs. Moloney et al.
264—Burnell vs. New-York Central R. R. Co.
265—Malloy vs. Whipple et al.
266—Rossman vs. Boyce.
267—Schuyler vs. Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of Brooklyn et al.
268—Oppenheimer vs. Stemfels et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Oyer and Terminer, Business and Civil Calendar.

Nos.
3.86—Ihl, admin., &c., vs. 42d-st. and Grand-st. Ferry R. R. Co.
1261—Mackay vs. McMonies.
1413—N. Haven Steamboat Co. vs. West et al.
1573—Bernheim vs. Fonque et al.
625—Woodbridge vs. Berine
1251—Spaulding vs. Meyer et al.
1351—Ripley et al. vs. Hazelton et al.
769—Smith vs. Spencer et al.
1619—Pray vs. Palmer et al.
1625—Parker et al. vs. Benjamin et al.

Nos.
377—Rosenblatt vs. Crandall et al.
615—Burney vs. Owen.
1229—Englehart vs. Hellman et al.
781—Osborn et al. vs. Mich. Central R. R. Co.
1269—Crozier, Pres., &c., vs. Balcom.
1271—McDonald vs. Condit.
1265—Spafford vs. Leland.
49—Messerole et al. vs. The Mayor et al.
48—Same vs. Same.
1441—Brinkerhoff vs. Dubois.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Oyer and Terminer, Business and Civil Calendar.

Nos.
916—McCarthy vs. O'Brien.
1736—Springer vs. Dwyer.
982—Laing vs. Challios.
1396—Maxwell vs. Riker.
1584—Fawcett vs. Stewart.
412—N. Y. Mail Steamship Co. vs. Merc. Mut. F. Ins. Co.
1452—Hamblen vs. Rose.
1356—Barnes vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
890—Ontario Bank vs. McNeill.
436—Drake vs. St. Nich.
596—Hallgarten et al. vs. Lane.
592—Ford, Adm'r, vs. Mich. So. and Nor. Ind. R. Co.

Nos.
1363—McGinn vs. Dougherty.
936½—First Nat'l Bank of Titusville vs. Greene et al.
976—Ritter vs. Boody.
850—Lippman et al. vs. Atkinson.
250—McCaffrey vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
1026—Hamilton et al. vs. Clinton et al.
1028—Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. vs. Nat'l Bank of N. Y.
162½—Atkins vs. Dinsmore, Pres't.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
21—Cutter vs. Roberts et al.
25—Sturgis vs. Tuberbein.
26—Cranston vs. Plumb.
27—Severini vs. Trenor.
28—Austin vs. Memphis and Little Rock R.R., impl'd.
29—Nat'l Citizens' Bank vs. Devereux et al.
30—Dovey vs. Bohen.
31—Wash'n Ins. Co. vs. Union Nav. Co.
32—Duncan vs. Logan.
33—Ward vs. Ward.
34—Stone et al. vs. Fowler.
35—Wicks vs. Freel.
36—Manly vs. Seligman et al.

Nos.
37—Hollerer vs. Ruffner.
38—First Nat'l Bank of Nevada vs. Fuller.
39—Austin vs. Memphis and Little Rock R. R. Co. et al.
40—Schwarznalder vs. Devereux et al.
41—Taylor vs. Jones et al.
42—Howes et al. vs. Marvine.
43—People ex rel. Darnall vs Ins. of Registry.
44—Pistor, Surv'r, vs. Hatfield et al.
45—People ex rel. Darnall vs. Ins. of Registry.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
4—National Citizens' Bank vs. McBain.
12—Cohen vs. Stapenhorst.
13—Codling vs. Rosenthal.
25—Cohen vs. Stapenhorst.

Nos.
47—Hires, Jr., vs. Shields.
74—Bradford vs. Kane.
75—Kane vs. Bradford.
80—Roberts vs. Roberts.
94—Meyer vs. N. Y. Oil Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barber, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
267—Reilly, Sr., Administrator, vs. Banks.
357—Comm. of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
433—Schleestein vs. Steinhard.
——Rankin vs. Van Loon.
423—Fayne vs. Beatty.
317—O'Connell vs. Lane.
299—Eagleson vs. Matthews.
229—Gast vs. Nathan.

Nos.
[illegible]—Specht vs. Milleman et al.
31—Clark vs. Glimes.
41—Odell vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Co.
45—Sherman et al. vs. U. S. F. and M. Ins. Co. of Baltimore.
47—Dayton vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.
419—Dayton vs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
453—Crater vs. Lager.

Part II.—No jury. Court adjourned to Monday, Dec. 14.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—No jury. Adjourned to Monday, Dec. 14.

Part II.—Out of the panel of 104 jurors, to-day, it was found impossible to obtain a jury. The Court has accordingly adjourned to Monday, Dec. 14, for which day an extra panel was ordered.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
——Alexander vs. Cozzens.
——Jorles vs. Ferrell.
——Wiel vs. Jacoby.
——Funck vs. Grunde.
——Laman vs. United Machine Carving Co.
——Bressler vs. Kasschaw.
——Hamilton vs. Mora.
——Beach vs. Link.
——McCaffrey vs. Miller.
——Clark vs. McLichienhall.
——Stoldt vs. Duffy.
——Leancy vs. Schneider.
854—Addy vs. Kick.
855—Dietz vs. Eschert.
856—Bergman vs. Salhinger

Nos.
852—Koch vs. O'Brien.
861—Langbrey vs. Murray.
862—Scott vs. Bassford.
864—Looder vs. Eustace.
865—Kinner vs. Siegel.
866—Martin vs. Lynch.
867—Townsend vs. Claflin.
877—Paterson vs. Fitzgerald.
879—Shields vs. Walters.
870—Shufeld vs. Wilson.
875—Comes vs. Skiff.
876—Rippman vs. Armstrong.
881—Fleich vs. Kaiser.
882—Fleich vs. Schmid.
883—Day vs. Ferris.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of George K. Chase, Bankrupt.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This was an application to modify an injunction. On the same day that the bankrupt filed his petition, and shortly after his so doing, two judgments were entered and executions thereon issued against the bankrupt as surviving partner of the firm of Geo. K. Chase & Co., keepers of the Stevens House, on Broadway. A few minutes after these executions were issued, the bankrupt served an injunction staying any proceedings on those executions until the determination of the question of the bankrupt's final discharge. The plaintiffs claimed that this injunction should be modified so as to allow proceedings against the bankrupt as survivor, as this was the only way in which the assets of the firm could be reached, and the firm was solvent, and that the insolvency of the survivor and his bankruptcy proceedings did not reach or give the Court jurisdiction of the partnership assets, and that the assignee in these proceedings would and could only take the surplus of these assets; that therefore the injunction should only restrain proceedings which sought to reach the individual property of the bankrupt and not held by him as survivor. The counsel for the bankrupt claimed that all the assets of the firm belonged to the deceased partner, by agreement, and that the executions were not against the deceased, nor against the firm, and, therefore, they could not be levied on the firm assets; that the only interest of the bankrupt was in the profits. But if the Court held that the assets must be held by the bankrupt, as survivor, then the injunction should cover them, and the assignee would take them. The creditor's counsel claimed the assignee would, in any case, only take the surplus after payment of partnership debts, and that the process of the Court should not prevent the creditors from reaching assets of the firm, as the Court had no jurisdiction over those assets. After hearing Thomas Allison, for the creditors, and A. R. Dyett, Esq., for the bankrupt, the Court reserved its decision, and after consideration, granted the motion.

H. F. Averill, solicitor, and Thomas Allison, of counsel for creditors and motion. Jas. Flynn, solicitor, and A. B. Dyett, of counsel for bankrupt and opposed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

DUTIES ON INLAND FREIGHT—PROTEST.

Benjamin H. Hutton, survivor, &c., vs. Augustus Schell.—In this case, which will be recollected as having been before the Court several times, and which is brought to recover back excess of duties on charges, &c., on importations by the plaintiffs, and in which a verdict was given for the plaintiffs, and it was referred to the clerk to compute the amount of the excess on the various importations, the following question arose:

An entry of goods by the ship *Lebanon*, of July 9, 1857, was proved. It appeared that the goods were from Paris, contained in five cases, and were dry goods. The invoice did not state the goods to be free on board; no charge is entered in the invoice for cases, baling, &c., or freight. The consignor, in his oath before the Consul at Paris, and which was annexed to the invoice, swore "that the invoice now produced contains a true account of the goods therein described at their market value at the time they were manufactured, and of all charges thereon." The invoice value was found by the appraisers to be correct. The appraisers required an addition to the entry for "charges" of 150 francs, being 30 francs per case, and in the entry that sum was added by the importer under the designation of "charges to Havre." The protest relied upon was one attached to the entry, which protested against the payment of duty on the addition "for inland freight or charges, because said goods are invoiced free on board, and the price named in the invoice includes all charges and expenses to the port of exportation, and we pay no separate expense or charges on said goods." The affidavit of the consignee attached to the entry stated that the invoice exhibited "the actual cost or fair market value at Paris, in francs, of the goods and all the charges thereon, and no other or different discount, bounty or drawback, but such as has been actually allowed on the goods."

The defendant's counsel claimed that no refund of duties could be ordered, except in respect of the fifteen francs per case for inland freight, for the reason that the protest did not apply to cases, baling, &c., they not being claimed to be illegal *per se.*

Plaintiffs' counsel claims, first, that the entire addition, whether of 15 or 30 francs a case, was in every instance a mere arbitrary addition; that no such charges were paid as appears by the oath of the consignor attached to the invoice, and by the oath of the consignee on the entry; second, the protest applies to the charges, especially in the concluding clause, as follows: "And the price named in the invoice includes all charges and expenses to the port of exportation, and we pay no separate expense or charges on said goods."

Judge Smalley, before whom the case was tried, made the following decision upon the question:

The referee is instructed that all items claimed for duties on charges, &c., where all charges and expenses were included in the price named in the invoice, and none other, were paid, the language used in the protest is sufficient to entitle the plaintiffs to recover therefor; and the words "said goods are invoiced free on board," may well be rejected as surplusage.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Dec. 7.

In Part I. of this Court, before Judge Barbour, only eight jurors out of the entire panel answered to their names, and after trying two small cases, the Court adjourned till Wednesday morning.

In Part II., before Judge McCunn, only ten jurors were obtained. All jurors summoned who did not answer to their names were fined $250 each, and the Court ordered a new panel, and adjourned till Monday, the 14th, at 10 A. M.

GENERAL TERM.

The General Term opened before Chief Justice Robertson and Judges Monell and Garvin. Two cases were argued and decisions reserved, when the Court adjourned till Tuesday morning.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Dec. 7.

Part I. of this Court, held by Judge Brady, and Part II., held by Judge Daly, adjourned for want of a jury to Monday next, the 14th inst.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barnard.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer convened yesterday morning, but no business was transacted, and an adjournment until 11 o'clock this morning was ordered.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 7.

By Judges Ingraham, J. F. Barnard and Mullin.

Wm. L. Burke et al. vs. Eliza Valntine, et al.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

The same vs. Wm. A. Valntine; judgment affirmed with costs.

Russell Sturgis et al. vs. Paul Spofford, &c.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

The Manhattan Oil Company vs. The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mullin, J.

Sylvester Cahill et al. vs. Cortlandt Palmer; judgment affirmed with costs.

By Ingraham, Mullin and Peckham.

Goddard vs. Mallory; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Mullin, J.

Schaefler et al. vs. Canon et al.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mullin J.

By Barnard, P. J., and Ingraham and Cardozo, J. J.

Caroline Murray vs. Margaret Gale, Administratrix, &c.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Cardozo, J.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—DEC. 7.

By Judge Sutherland.

Moses vs. Davega et al.; report of referee confirmed and motion for final judgment granted. David Hawley, Esq., is appointed a referee to sell.

Phillips vs. Wheeler et al.; order settled.

Krohn vs. Oechs; motion denied without costs to either party.

Lambard vs. J. J. Blair et al.; motion to continue injunction denied, and motion to vacate it granted with $10 costs to the defendants moving to vacate it.

L. Abbett et al. vs. Wm. Eimer et al.; motion denied with $10 costs to defendants to abide the event.

Lear vs. Lear; order settled.

In the matter of Elizabeth Hayes, &c.; inquisition confirmed and order granted.

Leszynsky vs. Shurts; motion granted without costs to either party.

Seaman et al. vs. Townsend; motion granted with $10 costs to defendant to abide the event of the action.

In the matter of the proceedings for taking property upon Coney Island; motion for a stay denied without costs.

Martin Grell vs. John Grell; the child is remanded to the custody of its father, with leave to the mother to visit it at least once a week.

August Hartze vs. Conkling, Jr.; interrogatories settled.

Scudder et al. vs. High, &c.; report of referee as to title confirmed and judgment ordered. D. Hawley appointed to sell.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—DEC. 7.

By Judge Jones.

Bradley vs. Lynch; motion dismissing complaint granted.

Mechanics' Banking Association vs. Usher et al.; motion granted on term, without costs.

Meseritz vs. De Leon; motion dismissing complaint granted with costs.

Eustis vs. Eustis; complaint dismissed without costs.

McKay vs. Crumb et al.; proceedings dismissed.

Kotch vs. Albites; motion granted.

Williamson vs. Williamson; motion granted and referee appointed.

Jones et al. vs. Bridge et al.; extra allowance of $168 granted.

Berner vs. Multnach; motion granted.

Knower vs. Pike; motion granted.

Mayer vs. Jones; motion granted with $10 costs.

Dennis vs. Coman; motion granted.

Graham vs. James et al.; complaint dismissed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The December term of the Court of General Sessions was commenced yesterday morning before Recorder Hackett, Judge Bedford prosecuting.

The Grand Jurors who had been summoned were present, but were not impaneled, and were dismissed until 11 o'clock this morning.

Only one case of crime was before the Court for trial. John Kelly pleaded guilty of stealing nine unmade coats from his employer, a merchant tailor. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Court was then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 7, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	106¾	100	Mar. Pf	20¾
10,000	5-20 C., '64	107	100	Q. M. Co	22¾
25,000	5-20, C., '65	108¾	100	Mer. U. Ex	16¾
30,000	5-20, C., '65.. new.	110⅝	30	do	16¼
10,000	N. C. St. 6s. bet. call	65	5	do	16¾
6,000	N. Car. 6s. new	63¾	300	Hudson R	127
10,000	do....bet. call	63	100	do b30	127¾
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	89½	3000	Hud. R. R. Scrip.	93
2,000	do	89¼	100	H. & St. J. Pf	93
10,000	do	89	200	do	93¾
5,000	Erie 1st M	101	100	Reading	98¾
2,000	C. & N. W. S. F. Bds	96¾	200	Mich. So. & N. I. b10	88¾
5,000	T. & W. Equip. B	74	200	Clev. & Tol	101¾
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	100¾	100	do	101¾
1,500	C., P. & A. 7s, n.	92	200	do	100¾
10,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	73¾	25	do	100¾
10,000	Mor. & Es. 2d	94	200	Mil. & St. P	66¾
5	Park Bank	153	100	do	66¾
5	do	154	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf., bet. call	84¾
25	Bank of Commerce	125	70	N. J. Cen	115¾
100	Canton Co	48¾	100	do	115¼
100	Cum. Coal Pf	38¾	100	do	115
20	West. U. T	37¼	16	New-Jersey R. R.	133
300	do	37	100	P., Ft. W. & C	111¾
100	do	36¾	700	Ohio & Miss....b30	30¾
7	do	36¾	100	do	30¾
			500	do	30¼
			500	do b30	30¾
			100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	23¾

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	111⅝	20,000	N. Car. State 6s, bet. call	65¾
10,000	do	111¾	5,000	N. C. 6s, new	63
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	106¾	2,000	Mo. St. 6s	89
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '64	106¾	52,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	73¾
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64	107¾	15,000	do	73¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	108¾	1,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bds	96¾
3,000	do	108¾	1000	West. Un T	36¾
2,000	5-20 C., '65, new.	110⅝	25	P. M. St. Co	116
30,000	5-20 C., '67	110⅝	10	Amer. Ex	45
6,000	5-20 C., '68	111	100	U. S. Ex. Co	46
10,000	5-20s, C., '67	110⅝	10	Mer. Un. Ex	16
1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅝	100	N. Y. Cen	125¾
4,000	do	105⅝	200	Hudson R	128
4,000	Va. St. 6s, ... c	55¾	300	Mich. Cen	119¾
2,000	do c	55¾	10	Clev. & Pitts.-ex-d	86
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new.	67¾	100	Mil. & St. P....b30	65¾
			50	do	66
			200	do	65¾
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	84¾
			2,0	N. J. Cen	115

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Q. M. Co	22¾	100	Erie	37
100	Pac. Mail	116	100	Reading	98¾
200	do	115¾	200	do b10	98¾
200	West. U. T	37¾	100	T., W. & W	58
100	do	37¼	1200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	84¾
100	do c	37¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C	111¾
300	N. Y. Cen	124¾	300	Ohio & Miss....b3	30¾
900	do	124¾	500	Mich. So. & N. I	87¾
400	do	124¾	300	do	88
1100	do	124¼	300	Clev. & Pitts. ex-d.	86
500	do	124⅝	500	Chi., R. I. & P	108¾
300	Hudson	127¾	800	do	108
100	do b30	128	240	Chi. & N. W. Pf.. xd	82¾
100	do b15	127¾	200	do b3	82¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new.	68	200	Mich. So. & N. L	87
500	Pacific Mail	115¾	100	do	87¾
500	do	115	500	do	87¾
300	West. Un. T	36¾	800	do	87¾
100	do b5	36¾	200	do s10	87¾
100	Quick. Min. Co	22¾	100	do b5	87¾
1200	N. Y. Central	125¾	2200	Ohio & Miss	30
200	Erie	37¾	400	Clev. & Pitts. ex-d	84¾
200	do	37¾	200	do s15	84¾
100	Tol., W. & W....s3	57¾	300	Chi., R. I. & Pac	107¾
300	Hudson	126	500	do	107¾
200	do	125¾	200	do	107¾
100	do b10	125¾	100	do s10	107¾
400	Reading	98¾	200	do b10	107¾
200	do s10	98¾	100	Chi. & N. W	78¾
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf	84	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf. ex	81¾
1100	P., Ft. W. & C	111	200	do	81¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex	16¾	400	Clev. & Pitts..ex-d	85
100	Canton Co	48¾	200	Clev. & Tol	101¾
200	Pacific Mail	115¾	100	do	101¾
300	N. Y. Cen	125¾	900	Chi., R. I. & P	107¾
100	Erie	37¾	100	do b3	108
400	Reading	98¾	200	do s3	107¾
200	do b10	98¾	200	do b3	107¾
100	Mil. & St. P	65¾	200	do b15	108
200	do	65¾	100	do b3	107¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C	111¾	100	Chi. & N. W..ex-d	78¾
100	Ohio & Miss	30¾	270	do	78¾
100	do b15	30¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. ex	81¾
100	Mich. So. & N. L	87¾			

Monday, Dec. 7—P. M.

An abstract and the full text of the concluding paragraphs of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury appear in one of the morning papers. Passing over the means by which this advanced copy of the Report was obtained, we have a right to assume that the text at least is authentic, and that the figures in and quotations from the earlier part of the document are fairly given.

The statement that the Public Debt has increased from the 31st October, 1867, to the 1st November, 1868, by the sum of $35,625,102, and that this increase, with the exception of $4,373,102, grows out of $24,152,000 subsidies to the Pacific Railways and $7,200,000 for the purchase of Alaska, is not unsatisfactory, under the reduced rates of Internal taxation, and in view of the extraordinary progress made in our great Pacific enterprise.

The conclusion of the Secretary that the Greenbacks are "a dishonored and disreputable currency," only illustrates one of the great mistakes of Mr. McCulloch's administration, without establishing the fact that this currency is now deemed or has ever been deemed "disreputable" in the popular estimation, much less that it has played a "disreputable" part in the business of the Government during the War, or in the business of the Country since the War. The Country has been well satisfied with it; so much so that even its moderate contraction of $4,000,000 ₰ month—and which contraction the Secretary himself would have made unlimited—was long since arrested by the Representatives of the People. It was not even so "dishonored" in the estimation of many of our oldest and soundest banking people, as to be deemed an obstruction to the reasonably early resumption of Specie payments. On the contrary, when this question was broached during the unfortunate experiment of Greenback contraction in 1866–67, they held that this legal-tender paper, to an amount at least equal to one year's revenues of the Treasury, could be made an auxiliary of the highest importance to the success of resumption, as well as acknowledged convenience to the banking movement in preparing for *and maintaining resumption.* But Mr. McCulloch held other views, and ever since his Fort Wayne speech has been tilting against the Greenback Circulation as a public evil, after its first great office through the War had proved a public blessing if not indeed next to and in support of our Armies in the field, the National salvation.

The concluding text or peroration of the Report, is a defence of what has been termed the interference of the Treasury with, and its relation to the New-York Money market; the employment of private funding agents or brokers, and the sales of Gold, &c. The explanations of the Secretary on these points are at least a satisfactory vindication of his own good faith in the premises, and of an honest purpose to do the best for the Government in the matter of funding the large temporary debt, to the administration of which he succeeded at the close of the war. That this process was intimately and necessarily, as he believes, connected with the Money market, is also a point of interest in this vindication, and collaterally he does full justice to his assistants in the performance of these and other responsibilities.

But the question here arises, though not for the first time, whether any real necessity, since the successful popular subscriptions to the $830,000,000 7-30 ₰ cents., in the Summer of 1865, which completed the demands of the War, and brought our Public Debt to its maximum in July of that year, *ever existed for forcing the funding process or for the further employment of Mr. Jay Cooke, or any other Government Agent or Government Broker, in consummating this process.* The whole of the 7-30 ₰ cents. were made convertible at their maturity, $300,000,000 in August, 1867, and $530,000,000 in June and July, 1868. There was never a serious doubt that these conversions would be made, so that practically funding was an accomplished process, when these Notes were issued and accepted by the public with the condition of conversion. If there had been any real doubt of the fact being self-accomplished in 1867-68, such doubt would have implied a condition of the public credit at the end of three years, which the Secretary himself, of all men, should have been unwilling to admit as possible, and which no other sensible banker in the country believed to be probable. But here again, Mr. McCulloch entertained different, not to say original, views, as on the Greenback Circulation; the two subjects being held as inseparable. He was so very solicitous to do away with the Greenbacks, and so fearful of another issue being required to redeem the 7.30 ₰ cents., that he was broken of his natural rest until he entered our Money market as a heavy seller of Gold-bearing 5-20s, and a large buyer, at fitful periods, of Currency-bearing 7.30 ₰ cents., and one of the results has been the frequent charges or insinuations of complicity of himself or his assistants or brokers with the periodical perturbations of Wall-street, to which, as above noticed, he now makes reply.

We have never impeached the honesty of the Secretary's convictions on the subject, whatever we may have thought and heretofore expressed of the wisdom or haste of his action. When the Public Debt, of every class, reached its maximum in July, 1865, $2,757,253,000, the funded gold-bearing Stocks of the United States amounted to $1,108,662,000. The 7.30 ₰ cents convertible into these Stocks at maturity amounted to $830,000,000. These two items would have given an aggregate gold-bearing Public Debt on the 15th of July, 1867, when the last of the 7.30 ₰ cents matured, of $1,938,662,000, without the slightest interference of the Secretary in the way of buying and selling in the Money market, and without anticipating a dollar in the way of conversion. On the 1st of August, 1868, fifteen days after all the 7.30 ₰ cents had matured, the sum total of the Gold-bearing Public Debt amounted to $2,088,371,000; so that the result of the whole three years' trouble and excitement in the matter of contraction and funding, from the time of the Fort Wayne speech, when the Secretary had resolved upon his first issue of 5-20s of 1865, in anticipation of his Compound Interest Notes, which, like the 7.30 ₰ cents. would not mature until 1867 and 1868, amounted, *net*, to only $149,609,000, as against $238,719,000 of debt paid off from the current revenues of the Treasury in the same period. That this very moderate amounting of funding, admitting it to be called for even to this extent, spread over thirty-six months, would have produced far less disturbance to the Money market, and infinitely less annoyance to the Secretary himself, than his want of confidence in our Greenback circulation and the certain convertibility of the 7.30 ₰ cents three years ago, have led to, there can be no reasonable doubt.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 135⅞@136 @135⅞@136@135⅞@136@136¼ ₰ cent. The Treasury is not a seller this week. The market was less excited than on Saturday, when the price left off 136⅜, but the speculation in the Gold Room is firmer than expected after the contradiction of the sensational rumors from Paris and London, which then led to the strong upward movement. The Cash Gold is fairly easy, though balances are carried over at a moderate rate of interest on the Currency advanced upon the Gold. The market for Money on Stocks is easy to-day at 6@7 ₰ cent., and also on prime paper of short date, at 7@8 ₰ cent. The Foreign Exchanges are quiet at 109⅜@109⅝ ₰ cent. for 60-day Bills on London, and 110@110¼ for short sight.

The Public Funds were not active in the extent of transactions, nor so firm in prices as on Saturday, although a good business, considering the unpleasant weather, was done at the counters of the prominent dealers, and the abatement in prices, at the close of the day, amounted to only ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. A good inquiry is reported for the Currency 6 ₰ cents issued to the Pacific Roads at 99@99¼ ₰ cent. and interest. Of the entire subsidies authorized to these Roads, amounting to $60,000,000, about three-fourths the amount have been issued and placed, leaving only $15,000,000 to be issued for the completion of the work. Some sales are making of the Gold-bearing 6 ₰ cent. Bonds of the Central and Union Pacific Companies. The Centrals are selling at 103 ₰ cent. and accrued interest receivable in Currency, the buyer receiving 3 ₰ cent. Gold Interest on the 1st of January. The State Bonds show some weakness from Saturday's quotations. No business was done at the Boards in Tennessees beyond a few thousand dollars of the new Bonds at 67⅞ ₰ cent.

The Railway market was dull at the opening of the Exchange in the morning, and prices inclined to heaviness. The turning point either way was again upon New-York Central, which opened at 124⅞, sold down to 122⅞ and after 1 o'clock had a strong rally to 123⅞@124@125@125½@126 ₰ cent. There was much speculation on the Street as to the course of this leading stock. At one time it looked as though no upward turn would occur until the price fell to about 120 ₰ cent., and probably this was the calculation made by a number of the operators who were watching the market. But a different feeling came over the buyers later in the day, and at 4:30 P. M. the sales were 1½ ₰ cent. premium above the closing figure of Saturday. The Western list was again strongly influenced by the movement of Central, the transactions in Erie unimportant, and the stock, for the time, wholly neglected by the great body of the Stock Exchange Boards.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	105⅝	105⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅝	111⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	110⅝
American Gold Coin	136⅜	136¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	68⅛	67⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	56	55⅞
Missouri Bonds	89¼	89
North Carolina Bonds, old	65⅛	65⅛
New-York Central	124⅝	126
Erie Railway	36⅞	37⅞
Reading Railway	98⅞	98⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	108	108⅛
Northwest Common	*78⅜	78⅞
Northwest Preferred	*82¼	81⅞
Michigan Southern	88⅛	87⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	111⅛	111⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	*84⅛	85
Pacific Mail Company	116⅛	115⅞
St. Paul Preferred	85⅛	84⅞
St. Paul Common	65⅛	65⅞
Toledo and Wabash	58	57⅞

* Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₰ cent. reg., 1881	110¾	5-20 coup., 1867	110¾
6 ₰ cent. coup., 1881	115	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	106⅝	5 ₰ cent. reg., 1871	114
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅝	5 ₰ cent. coup., 1871	122⅝
5-20 reg., 1864	107	5 ₰ c. coup., 1874	116
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107¾	10-40 reg	103¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108¾	10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅝
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	105¾	6s Currency	99
5-20 reg., 1867	106¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	109¾	Illinois coupon, 6s. 1879	102
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109¾	Illinois War Loan	102
N. Y. 7 ₰ c. Canal, 1870	101	Michigan 6 ₰ c., 1873	100
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1872	101	Tennessee 6 ₰ c. n. bds	67
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1873	101¾	Virginia 6s., ex c	55¾
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1874	101¾	Virginia 6s., n. bds	57
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1875	102	Georgia 7s, n. bds	92
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1877	101¾	North Carolina 6s	65¾
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1878	101¾	N. C. 6s. new bonds	63
Illinois 6s. cou. '79aft'60	102	Missouri 6s	89
Illinois 6s, cou. '79aft, '62	102	Louisiana 6s	64
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	102	California 7s	127
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1870	102	Cal. 7s, large bonds	127
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	102		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	140	Bank of the Republic	120
Merchants'	125	Hanover	115
Mechanics'	129	Metropolitan	142
America	146	Grocers'	110
City	200	Nassau	105
North River	108	Continental	100
National	108	Impt'rs. & Traders'	133
State of New-York	108	Park	153
Commerce	124	Central National	110
Ocean	108¾	Fourth National	105¾
American Exchange	113	Ninth National	112

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	103¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	86	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	87¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	86	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Gal. & Chic. Ex	98
Erie 1st M. ext	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	95
Erie 7s, 3d m., 1883	91¾	Chi. R. I. & Pac	95
Erie 7s, 4th m. 1880	84	Morris & Essex 1st M	95
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	92	Morris & Essex 2d M	93
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. '69-70	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F	100
Hud. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Harlem 1st M	100	Cleve. & P. 2d M	90
Mich. C. 8 ₰ c. '69–'72	115	Cleve. & P. 4th M	77¾
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1st M.	111¾	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	102
Mich. S. 7 ₰ c. 2d M	90	Chi. & Alton inc	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰ c.	96	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Pacific R. 7's guar by Mo	94	Ohio & Miss. con'd	86¾
Ill. Cent. 7 ₰ ct. 1870	114	Peninsula R. R. Bds	85
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96¾	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	103¾
Con. 7 ₰ cent. ex. bds	86	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	96¾
Con. 7 ₰ cent 1st M. bds.	90¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st M	93
Han. and St. Jo. L G	106	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	88
Del. L. & W. 1st M	97	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	87¾
Del. L. & W. 2d M	95	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	73¾
Tol. & W. Equip. bds	74		

We notice that one of our evening cotemporaries objects to the reference of the Comptroller of the National Currency, (which will also be found repeated in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury,) to the abuse of the practice of certifying Brokers' Checks by the New-York Banks. Our neighbor intimates that some of the Banks regard the recommendation of the Comptroller, to restrain or do away with the practice, as an exclusion of daily credits to the amount of one hundred million of dollars. The Comptroller himself may have been misled to the conclusion that the practice really creates a credit to this amount. But, we confess, we cannot view the question in this light. Nor is the recommendation of the Comptroller likely to lead to an "exclusion" or contraction of proper credits. The daily clearances of Stocks between the Brokers, and the daily settlement of demand loans upon Stocks between the Banks and Brokers, should be made through the Bankers' and Brokers' Association, chartered and put in operation, with an ample capital for this very purpose, (though not yet accepted by the Boards of the Stock Exchange,) and not through the complicated, hazardous, and, in times of pressure or distrust, mischievous machinery of Bank Certifications. In speculative seasons this change would save the drawing and certification of at least $80,000,000, if not $100,000,000 in checks, daily; just as the Gold Exchange Bank Clearances now save to the members of the Gold Room the daily use of from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000, and frequently $100,000,000 per day in checks, by simply settling the resulting balances in Gold and Currency. The idea or suggestion that a proper restraint upon Bank Certifications would exclude the use of legitimate credit, among the Brokers, has no support in fact when we consider the perfect ease with which the whole system might be changed, and the ease with which it has been most successfully and conveniently changed by the Gold Brokers. We hope, if there is no other way of reforming the abuse of Bank Certifications to the enormous extent now practiced, that the Treasurer of the United States will be authorized to impose the same tax upon such checks as upon any other circulation of the Banks.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have declared a dividend of 2 ₰ cent. on their capital stock, payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after Jan. 26, 1869. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st inst., and open on the 21st of January prox.

The following statement shows the amounts and kinds of United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure the redemption of the circulating notes of national banks on the 30th day of December, 1868:

Decription of Securities.	Amounts.
Registered bonds—Act of June 14, 1858	$805,0.0
Registered bonds—Act of June 22, 1860	59,000
Registered bonds—Act of Feb. 8, 1861	3,487,000
Coupon bonds—Act of Feb. 8, 1861	1,000
Coupon bonds—Act of March 2, 1861	16,000
Registered bonds—Acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861	58,611,000
Coupon bonds—Acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861	9,000
Registered bonds—Act of Feb. 25, 1862	65,063,300
Coupon bonds—Act of Feb. 25, 1862	4,200
Registered bonds—Act of March 3, 1863	34,142,050
Registered bonds—Act of March 3, 1864, 5 per cent	88,596,150
Coupon bonds—Act of March 3, 1864, 5 per cent	10,000
Registered bonds—Act of June 30, 1864	38,045,000
Registered bonds—Act of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	9,263,000
Registered bonds—Act of March 3, 1864, 6 per cent	3,503,500
Registered bonds—Act of March 3, 1865, first series	27,218,100
Registered bonds—Act of March 3, 1865, second series	10,714,100
Registered bonds—Act of March 3, 1865, third series	2,287,550
Registered bonds—Act of March 3, 1865, fourth series	185,000
Total	$342,019,950

Mr. Charles A. Buttrick, with Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, was to-day admitted to membership at the Government Board, Stock Exchange.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig*, of Dec. 7, says:

> "On inquiry at the proper office, we are informed that the two per cent. interest due the 1st of July last on the State debt will be paid the 1st of January. It is not expected that the two per cent. falling due the 1st of January will be paid. The transfer books in the Auditor's office will be closed the 9th inst."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD.

The First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, pay both Principal and Interest in GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax.

Each Bond is for $1,000 or £200 Sterling, and is convertible into stock at the option of the holder. The coupons are payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in New-York or London, at the option of the holder.

The Road runs from Rockford in Northern Illinois to St. Louis, a distance, including tracks to Coal Mines, &c., of about 400 miles, and traverses the finest district of Illinois.

The Bonds have 50 years to run, and are a lien of $21,000 per mile upon the Company's railroad and franchises, its coal lands—of which it has 20,000 acres containing A HUNDRED MILLION TONS OF COAL—its rolling stock, and property of every sort.

A Subscription of $8,800,000, at par, to the Capital Stock of the Company, furnishes a large part of the means required to construct and equip the road.

Nearly half the entire length of the road is graded, and substantially ready for the iron; the rails are now arriving upon the line. The first division, giving an outlet to the coal, will be in operation in 60 days, and track-laying will from this time be prosecuted with the utmost energy till the last rail is in position. The Company intend to have the whole of the road in readiness for the Autumn business of 1869.

The Bonds are for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, and may be obtained through bankers and brokers throughout the country, or at the office of the Company, NO. 12 WALL-STREET, New-York. Governments and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

The Trustees for the Bondholders is the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York.

Pamphlets giving full information sent on application.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

East Broadway, No. 47, 25x75.5	$17,000
Plot No. 27, Dyckman estate	9,500
26th-st., s. e. cor. 7th-av., 20.9x70	nom.
37th-st., s. s., 165 ft. w. of 2d-av., 40x98.9	1,000
27th-st., s. s., 187.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 37.6x98.9	13,875
28th-st., n. s., 101.1 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x98.9	nom.
47th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.5	28,000
49th-st., s. s., 161.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 22x100	50,000
57th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5	500
73d-st., n. e. corner 11th-av., 50.7x200	7,000
73d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100	5,000
74th-st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x102.2	7,500
90th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.8	3,750
99th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11	3,250
110th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.11	3,500
112th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of Clark-st., 100.11x250	22,500
113th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 325x100.11	29,900
115th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 82x79	4,000
127th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11	2,500
7th-av., n. e. corner of 135th-st., 24.11x75	5,200
8th-av., n. w. corner of 144th-st., 99.11x249.11	17,000
8th-av., n. w. corner of 144th-st., 100.11x246.11	20,000

Leases Recorded.

Front-st., No. 290, (store, &c.,) 7 years, per year	$1,000
2d-av., e. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 62d-st., 25x100, 10 years, per year	300
5th-av., n. e. corner of 28th-st., 3 years, per year	8,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bond and Warren sts., s. e. corner, 25x75	$7,500
Degraw-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 40x100	1,600
Douglass-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 100x100	4,000
Henry-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Clark-st., 25x115	nom.
High-st., n. s., 159.1 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 19x102.10	6,500
Marion-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 26x100	400
Prince-st., w. s., 189.8 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 22 x85	4,600
Smith-st., s. s., 303 ft. e. of 6th-st., 50.6x98.6, O	1,250
Warren-st., s. s., 298.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100	6,500
Webster-st., n. s., 114.6 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 40x100	400
Willow-st., w. s., 151.3 ft. n. of Clark-st., 25.1x101	12,500
Withers-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x89.3-x25x79.8	400
Woodhull-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 20x100	8,500
1st-place, s. s., 200 ft. e. of Court-st., 25x133.5¾	2,500
2d and Bond-sts., s. e. cor. 20x100	1,600
4th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of Bond-st. 20x100	700
North 9th-st., n. e. s., 275 ft. s. e. of 1st-st. 25x100	835
39th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x127.6x25x126.5	250
East New-York and Rochester avs., s. w. corner, 29.3x100	300
5th-av., w. s., 75.2 ft. s. of 17th-st., 25x100	nom.
8th-av., e. s., 50.2 ft. s. of 40th-st., 50x100	600
Lot No. 49, map of South Greenfield	200
Lots Nos. 454 to 451, map heirs of G. Martense	640

Leases Recorded.

Fulton-av., No. 1,355, 4 7-12 years, per year	$1,000
Grand-st., s. s., 21 ft. e. of Water-st., 22x7x21x100, 5 7-12 years, per year	900
Smith-st., s. s., 60 ft. s. of 4th-st., 1st floor, &c., 3 years, per year	480

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hicksville.

3d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100	$26
Manetta Hill-av., s. s., lots Nos. 48 to 50, 25x100	200

Long Island City.

West 5th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of West-av. 25x100	$1,000
West 8th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Central-av., 25x100	800
East 8th-st., n. s., 25 ft. w of East-av. 25x100	600

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Congress-st., w. s., 149 ft. n. of Elm-st., 27x95	$2,500
Commercial Dock-st. Fagin & Co.'s prop., 2 lots, one 76x197, one 30x204	12,500
Elm-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Adams-st. 25x95	2,500
Ferry-st., n. s., A. Peil's prop., 53x100	1,325
New-York-av., s. s., 148 ft. w. of Adams-st., 25x100	1,350
South-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of Hermon-st., 95x101	1,800

Caldwell.

Road to Franklin, H. F. Backus', 2 lots, one 24¾ acres, one 3½ acres	$4,500

Livingston.

F. J. Gieger's prop., 107 acres	$2,500

Hudson City.

Henry-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Chestnut-av., 75x93	$3,600
Lincoln-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Summit-av., 50x108	1,350
Newark turnpike, s. s., lot No. 8 City map, 25x107	4,500
Newark turnpike, n. s., lot No. 24, block No. 145, City map, 25x100	5,000

Weehawken.

Lots Nos. 116, 118, 120, 122 map No. 306 Weehawken Heights	$2,000

Bergen.

Linden-av., s. s., lot No. 19, Jewett's map, 50x125	$1,100
Linden-av., s. s., lots No. 27 to 28, Jewett's map, each 50x128	10,400
Washington-av., n. s., lot No. 42, map Gould's property	4,000

Union.

Lots No. 19, 20, 25, 26, map West New-York, each 25x100	$400

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Dec. 7, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	14	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	4,123	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	400	Pork, bbls	574
Cornmeal, bags	1,500	Cut Meats, pkgs	439
Wheat, bushels	7,240	Lard, pkgs	531
Corn, bushels	20,700	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	1,962
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	430
Oats, bushels	34,375	Petroleum, bbls	1,217

ASHES—Have been inactive at $7 50@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quite slow of sale to-day, including Java, 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull, heavy and lower to-day, closing irregularly. Sales, 1,143 bales, including 573 bales to spinners, 460 bales to speculators, and 110 bales to shippers. Also 200 bales Low Middling for January, and 125 bales do. for January and February delivery, at 22½c. ₰ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₰ lb	21½@21¾	21¾@21¾	21¾@22¼
Good Ordinary, ₰ lb	22¾@22¾	22¾@22¾	22¾@23¼
Low Middling, ₰ lb	23¾@23¾	23¾@23¾	23¾@24¼
Middling, ₰ lb	24¾@24¾	24¾@24¾	24¾@25¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	20,791
Receipts preceding week	21,363
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	214,924
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	600,835
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	5,115
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	76,541
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	289,811
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	31,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	661,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	512,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	315,000
Exports, same time last year	221,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	227,500
Estimated stock, same time last year	245,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted a trifle firmer, though business has been checked by the fierce storm. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,200 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 30; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 70@$7 20; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 20@$8 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 90@$7 40 ₰ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 70@$6 30
Extra State	6 70@ 8 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 65@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 90@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 45@11 50
Extra Genessee	8 25@11 50
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	9 35@14 25

Southern Flour has not varied much; sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., at $6 60@$8 20 for poor to fair, and $8 20@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ₰ bbl. California Flour is quite dull; sales have been made of 225 bbls. at $6 75@$12 as extremes for old and new Extras, ₰ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $6 35@$8 55 for inferior to choice, ₰ bbl.; sales 475 bbls. Corn Meal has been in very limited demand at $4 85@$5 35 for Western; $5@$5 15 for Jersey, and $5 80 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Sales 125 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is quiet at $4 25@$4 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been decidedly firmer in price, though not particularly active. The inquiry has been almost exclusively for Spring. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 68,500 bushels, including No. 1 Spring (small lots) at $1 62@$1 65; No. 2 Spring at $1 50½@$1 56; Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, mixed, part at $1 60; No. 3 Spring on private terms; Nos. 2 and 3 Spring also on private terms, ₰ bushel. Corn has been in fair request at firmer and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 89,500 bushels at $1 12@$1 15 for unsound and damp; $1 14@$1 17¼ for sound Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and $1 05@$1 13 for new and old White and Yellow ₰ bushel. Rye has been in light demand at from $1 48@$1 55 for Western, Canada and State ₰ bushel. Of Barley, 2,000 bushels Canada West were reported sold on private terms. A light trade has been noted in Barley Malt at $2 17½@$2 20 ₰ bushel. Oats have been quoted firmer, on a fairly active business. Sales have been reported of 91,000 bushels at 77c.@78½c. for Western, in store and afloat, the latter rate for very choice; 79c.@80c. for State, ₰ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Dec. 5, 1868.

	Bushels.		Bushels
Wheat	3,409,733	Barley	343,975
Corn	2,050,439	Malt	82,101
Oats	2,852,184	Peas	73,194
Rye	294,937		

HAY—North River Bale has been quiet to-day at 55c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 70c.@95c. for short and long, ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited request and heavy, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ₰ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@10c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ₰ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited request, including Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 35c.@50c.; English Islands at 48c.@53c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@78c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rule quite dull, including Spirits Turpentine at 45½c.@47c. ₰ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$4; Resin at $2 35@$8 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Have been in light demand, including Crude Whale at 98c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $1 85@$1 88; Unbleached Whale at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 50; Red Oil at 82½c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 93c.@97c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited request at 17c.@17½c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for Crude in bbls., and 31c.@34c. for refined in bond, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull to-day, at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $25 75@$26 for New City and Western Mess; $25 50@$26 for Old Western Mess; $21 50@$24 25 for New and Old Prime Mess; $25@$25 50 for thin Mess; $19 50@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₰ bbl. City Dressed Hogs are inactive at 10½c.@11c. ₰ lb. Western are nominal. Cut Meats are in light demand at former prices. Sales equal to 125 packages at 12c.@15c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 10c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon has been in fair demand at stronger prices. Sales 450 boxes, including Cumberlands at 13½c.; Short Rib at 14c.@14½c.; Long Rib on private terms; ₰ lb. Lard has been quoted firmer, on a better inquiry, largely for forward delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 670 tierces and bbls. at 14½c.@16½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 15½c.@15½c., for good Prime City, and 15½c.@15½c. for Good to Choice Western Steam, ₰ lb. Sales were also reported of 1,250 tierces Prime Steam, February delivery, sellers' options, at 14½c.@15c. ₰ lb. Beef has been inactive at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $16@$20 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 180 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in slack request, including New Prime Mess at $27@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$34 ₰ tierce; Beef Hams rule quiet at $30@$32 ₰ bbl.; sales 95 bbls. Butter and Cheese are in fair demand.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₰ lb	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₰ lb	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₰ lb	41 @43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₰ lb	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₰ lb	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₰ lb	45 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₰ lb	42 @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₰ lb	40 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₰ lb	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₰ lb	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₰ lb	35 @37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₰ lb	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin firkins, Good to Prime, ₰ lb	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₰ lb	28 @30
Common Western, ₰ lb	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₰ lb	18½@19
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₰ lb	17 @18
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₰ lb	17 @18
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₰ lb	16 @17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9 @15

SUGARS—Have been in quite moderate request at uniform prices. Sales have been reported of 230 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 1,325 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@13½c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand at 13½c.@15½c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 35,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; 27,500 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c., and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quite dull at $1 02½@$1 05 ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted firmer, but have been very quiet to-day. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 17,000 bushels Corn at 6¼d., and 7,500 bushels Wheat at 6½d. ₰ bushel.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Special Session.

[Official.]

Saturday, Dec. 5, 1868.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

The minutes of December three were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—

Petition from the Union Home and School, for Croton water, in One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, between Bloomingdale road and Eleventh-avenue.

In connection therewith Alderman Hardy offered for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the application of the officers of the Union Home and School, for permission to tap the aqueduct or main pipe, be referred to the Croton Aqueduct Board, with power.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

Petition of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church for donation to pay assessment.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be erected on the northwest corner of Seventieth-street and Eighth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By the President.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a clerk who shall be known as Engrossing Clerk to the Clerk of the Common Council, whose duties shall be the ornamental engrossing of resolutions, ordinances, &c., of the Common Council, and such other duties as may be directed: and the said clerk shall receive as compensation for his services the same salary as that received by the First Assistant Clerk to the Board of Aldermen.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of building a sewer in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of laying gas mains and lighting street lamps in Eighty-sixth-street, between Avenue B and East River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating Mary Hastings, Directress, for the New-York Magdalen Benevolent Society, a sum sufficient to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications were received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionments of assessments in the following matters:

Church-street extension; Seventy-fourth-street sewer; "Public drive;" Forty-fifth-street sewer; Sixth-avenue widening; Third-avenue sewer, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets; Sixth-avenue sewer, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets; Seventy-fourth and Seventy-eighth street sewer; Broadway widening and Eighth-avenue paving; One Hundred and Seventeenth-street sewer.

Which were ordered on file.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the pier at the foot of Fifth-street, East River, be rebuilt forthwith, without contract, under the direction and supervision of the Street Commissioner, who is hereby authorized and directed to have the same done immediately.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, Pier number sixty-one East River, near Stanton-street, is in a very dilapidated condition, requiring immediate attention; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner is hereby authorized and directed to have said Pier number sixty-one East River rebuilt immediately, without contract, and under his supervision and direction.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the pier at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River, rebuilt without contract, the same to be done under his direction and supervision.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That pier number forty-eight East River, foot of Clinton-street, be rebuilt, and the Street Commissioner is hereby authorized and directed to have the work done immediately, under his supervision and direction, without contract.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have Pier number forty East River rebuilt immediately, it being in a very dilapidated and dangerous condition, to be done without contract, and under his direction.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That a pier foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Harlem River be rebuilt, and the Street Commissioner is hereby authorized and directed to have the work done immediately, under his direction, without contract.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Joseph Shannon, Francis J. Twomey, Isaac J. Drake, Archibald J. Fullerton, George W. Betts, George Boucsein, Henry O'Neil, John H. Munn, John Donohue, James Barclay, William Welsh, Cornelius Callaghan, Cornelius Cassidy, James H. Clark, Terence P. Smith, Charles Baulch, Edward Kennedy, Bryan McMahon, William McGuire, William Moloney, John A. Towle, George S. Byrne, James McMemoney, J. A. Carolin, John Grudy, Thomas Fox, Richard Enright, Cornelius Corson, Dennis Kane, Patrick Devereaux, Constantine Donohue, Patrick Sullivan and John Halloran for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars each, for extra services rendered to Committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and charge the same to the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Alder- Nor on, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Twentieth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That Fifth-sixth-street, between First and Second-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Aldermen, November twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, said resolution and ordinance amended by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following: "And that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

Which was then adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That First-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Sixty-first streets, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and, at the several intersecting streets and avenues, cross-walks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Twenty-sixth-street, from the Sixth to the Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues, crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Avenue B, between Third and Fourth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, September twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, said resolution and ordinance amended by striking therefrom the words "Avenue B," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Avenue D.")

Which amendment was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman Repper—1.

Resolved, That Croton-mains be laid in Avenue A, from Eighty-third to Eighty-second street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the sidewalks in front of numbers one, three and five Jane-street be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Thomas-street, from Church to Hudson-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Hudson-street, from Chambers to Canal-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, (except such portion of said street lying within the rail tracks,) and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed in front of number One Hundred and Thirty-nine Mercer-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and reset in Twentieth-street, from Sixth to Tenth avenue, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Cuddy moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from the further consideration of a resolution from the Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to George Brown to build a wall under the street outside the curbstone line at number one hundred and sixty-eight Monroe-street, the same to be done at his own cost and expense, and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

The motion to discharge the committee was carried.

Alderman Cuddy moved that the action of the Board of Councilmen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.

Which was concurred in by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley and McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman Moore—1.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolved, That the crosswalks be relaid from the southeast to the northeast and from the southeast to the southwest corner of Grand and Bowery, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

(In Board of Councilmen, September twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, said resolution amended by striking therefrom the words "Street Commissioner," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Croton Aqueduct Department.")

Which amendment was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Ninth-avenue, from Forty-third to Fifty-fourth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, where not already done, (except the space between the rail tracks,) and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—fourteen.

Resolved, That Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to the North River, (except the space between the railroad tracks,) be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair or not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas be and is hereby authorized and directed to place gas lamps in Fifty-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Seventieth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Beekman-place, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A, be paved with Belgian pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members present voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the crosswalk be laid on the east side of Eighth-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Avenue A to Harlem River, be paved with Fisk concrete pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman McQuade moved that said General Order be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, from Avenue A to Fourth-avenue, be paved with Fisk concrete pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman McQuade moved that said General Order be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That Twenty-third-street, on the south side, between [illegible] avenues, be regulated, and flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Hardy moved that said General Order be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Petition of the veterans of the war of one thousand eight hundred and twelve, [illegible] Evacuation Day.

Alderman McGrath moved that said paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department [illegible] and they [illegible] advertise for bids [illegible] avenue to [illegible] known as [illegible] tent,) except [illegible] paved with [illegible] laid or relaid [illegible] provided [illegible] lars per square [illegible] adopted.

Alderman McGrath moved that said paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That Wooster-street, from Broadway to West Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

By the same—

Resolved, That Franklin-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That West Broadway, from Barclay to Canal-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Moore moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Michael McDermott for loss of horse.

Which was carried.

In connection therewith, Alderman Moore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Michael McDermott, for the sum of [illegible] dollars, as compensation for [illegible] dumping [illegible] said ground [illegible].

Which was adopted [illegible].

Alderman Connor moved that when the Board adjourns, it adjourn to meet on [illegible] day of December, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

And the President thereupon declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the seventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE (first act,) and BARBE BLEUE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fonianel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London newspapers continue their Cabinet talk. The *Times* confirms the general correctness of the *Observer's* list, which was printed in the *Times* of yesterday, but asserts that Lord RUSSELL will not accept office. It adds the name of JAMES MONCRIEF as Lord Advocate of Scotland.

It is reported that the Spanish Republicans paraded the streets of Cadiz, on Sunday, with arms in their hands, and threatening the people and disturbing the peace to such an extent that the troops were called out to disperse them. Also that similar disturbances have been created by Republicans in other places.

A dispatch from Liverpool reports the foundering at sea, off the Irish Coast, of the steamer *Hibernia*, from Glasgow. One of her boats, with thirty-three persons on board, is reported lost. The Captain and eighty-one passengers were saved.

CONGRESS.

The Fortieth Congress convened for its third session at noon yesterday. After prayer the Senate was called to order by Senator WADE, who presented the credentials of Senator EDMUNDS, of Vermont. The credentials of Senator HILL, of Georgia, were also presented. Mr. DRAKE moved to refer them to the Judiciary Committee, arguing that the expulsion of colored members from the Legislature of that State was evidence that Georgia was not properly reconstructed, and consequently should not be represented in Congress. After considerable debate the credentials were laid on the table temporarily. Two or three bills were introduced and the Senate adjourned.

The House was called to order at noon by Speaker COLFAX, Vice-President elect, who, previous to taking his seat, was warmly congratulated on his election by gentlemen from both sides of the House. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, after which the roll was called, and one hundred and sixty-four members found to be present. A committee was appointed to notify the Senate and the President that a quorum of the House was in session. OLIVER J. DICKEY and S. N. PETTIS, of Pennsylvania, and JOHN H. STOVER, of Missouri, newly-elected members, subscribed the oath of office and took their seats. The Speaker presented a document from Gov. BULLOCK, of Georgia, declaring that Mr. CHRISTY, who was elected to Congress from that State, was ineligible to office under the Fourteenth Amendment, and that he had consequently given the certificate of election to Mr. WIMPY, who received the next highest number of votes. Mr. BROOKS announced that Mr. WIMPY had been a confederate soldier and had been pardoned, and on his motion all the papers in the case were referred to the Committee on Elections. Mr. MAYNARD moved the reference to the same committee of the papers of THOMAS J. HAMILTON, of Tennessee, who, Mr. MAYNARD said, had been elected upon the supposition that in consequence of her voluntary abolition of slavery, Tennessee was entitled to an additional Representative. He also proposed that a seat on the floor of the House should be given Mr. HAMILTON as a mark of courtesy. The credentials were referred, but the seat was refused, after considerable debate. Under the call of States a number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred. Among the latter was one offered by Mr. PIKE, declaring that justice to the public creditors demands the immediate payment of greenbacks in gold. Mr. FARNSWORTH wanted the resolution referred, but Mr. PIKE moved the previous question, but this not being seconded, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Committee appointed to wait on the President reported that he would communicate with the House in writing on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. A joint resolution was offered by Mr. MORRELL, declaring that the conduct of REVERDY JOHNSON, our Minister to England, was prejudicial to the interests and dignity of this Government, and requesting the President to order his immediate recall. The House refused to lay the resolution on the table, but ordered its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A motion directing the Judiciary Committee to prepare a bill appropriating $50,000 to reimburse President JOHNSON for expenses incurred in defending himself in the impeachment trial was laid on the table. A resolution was adopted directing the Judiciary Committee to report whether amendments are needed to the Naturalization Laws, and particularly whether the power of receiving declarations of intention and issuing letters of naturalization, should not be confined to the United States Courts and to the higher Courts of record; also to require uniformity of proceedings in naturalization papers, and a record thereof to be kept. The Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of a speedy resumption of specie payment. Mr. BRUXTON, Assistant Doorkeeper, was elected doorkeeper in place of Mr. LIPPINCOTT, resigned. The regular business in order, the bill regulating the duty on copper and copper ores was announced. The matter was postponed until after a report from the Committee on Ways and Means is made. Several other resolutions of less importance were offered and referred, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A fight took place Nov. 22, between 300 Sioux Indians and a band of Shoshones. The latter were forced to retreat, leaving two of their number dead. Two Sioux were also killed.

A snow storm has been raging for two days in Nebraska, and it was thought railroad communication would be temporarily suspended in consequence. The storm was equally severe in Montana.

The President will send his annual message to Congress on Wednesday.

In the case of Gen. GEORGE W. COLE, who has just been tried a second time for the murder of L. HARRIS HISCOCK, whom he charged with seducing his (COLE'S) wife, the jury yesterday brought in a verdict acquitting the prisoner. The jury found the prisoner to be perfectly sane a moment before the murder and also a moment after, but were in doubt about his condition at the moment of firing his pistol. Under these circumstances the Judge directed them to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, and they accordingly brought in a verdict of acquittal.

The charred remains of eight victims of the recent steamboat collision on the Ohio River have been recovered and taken to Cincinnati, but cannot be recognized. It is established that at the time of the collision, notwithstanding the signals given, both the *America* and *United States* were heading for the Indiana shore. The number of lives lost was between seventy and eighty.

A boy fourteen years of age, employed in a hotel at Westboro, Mass., stole $1,000 from the room of one of the guests and decamped. He was subsequently arrested and $500 recovered.

The New-Hampshire annual State Temperance Convention will be held at Manchester next Wednesday.

A life insurance Company of Hartford, receiving no returns of funds from their agent at Atlanta, Ga., sent for him, and committed him to jail upon his arrival at Hartford last week. The amount due is about $5,000, and he claims that he has never received it from the sub-agents.

Toronto dispatches state the new Dominion Parliament has been further prorogued until the 16th of January. The revenue of Canada for November was $1,214,154, and the expenditures $877,448.

The steamer *D. M. Sechler* took fire at Carrolton (Ky.) on Saturday last, by the bursting of a coal oil lamp, and burned to the water's edge and sunk. No lives were lost. The vessel was valued at $6,000.

Mr. A. BELOT has sued the City of New-Orleans for $28,000 damages for the destruction of his cigar store during the riots previous to the election.

The counsel for C. W. WOOLLEY have within a few days past withdrawn the suit instituted in the Superior Court of Baltimore against Gen. BUTLER, and in which, on a preliminary motion to quash the Sheriff's return, argument was had last October. The case of the KIMBERLY brothers against Gen. BUTLER still remains on the docket.

WESTON, who some time since claimed to be a pedestrian, and who started on the 1st of December to walk from Bangor, Me., to St. Paul, Minn., and return, has added another to his numerous failures. He proceeded as far as Biddeford, Me., when he abandoned his undertaking in consequence, as is asserted, of a serious lameness which came upon him.

The Oyer and Terminer was adjourned by Judge BARNARD yesterday until 11 o'clock this morning. It is intimated that Judge SUTHERLAND, who, in pursuance of the usual assignments, is to hold Circuit, Part I. and Oyer and Terminer for December, will charge a Grand Jury at the opening of the Court this morning.

Last evening Dr. JOHN F. BOYNTON lectured on the "Earth and the Moon" before a very large audience, in the Cooper Institute. It was announced that after the conclusion of the present course, lectures will be delivered by prominent scientific men on every Saturday evening until the beginning of the Summer months.

The December term of the Court of General Sessions began yesterday. Recorder HACKETT presided, and sentenced JOHN KELLY to the Penitentiary for one year for stealing nine coats from a merchant tailor. The Grand Jury will be empaneled this morning.

A protest against counting the votes for Mayor and District-Attorney has been prepared by Messrs. NEIL BRYANT and CHRISTOPHER CONNOR, and is to be handed in to the Board of City canvassers.

FREDERICK W. ELY, Purser of the steamship *Henry Livingston*, will please accept our thanks for late copies of the Savannah papers.

Cotton was in very limited demand yesterday at lower prices. Breadstuffs were again firmer, and in fair request. In Provisions, the main feature was the increased activity in Lard at advancing rates. Groceries quiet. Freights higher, but inactive.

Look Out for Canards.

About this time, look out for *canards*,—especially financial *canards* from Washington. There are men in Wall-street who grow rich by breeding them, and palming them off upon their gullible fellows. This is a period when they are greatly in request, and when they bring high prices. It is a season, too, when they are hatched more easily than ordinary. Congress is in session, and its main business will be with the finances,—which opens up immense fields for *canard* speculation. No *canard* of the financial order can be too wild, too big, too corrupt, or too idiotic for the market. If BUTLER proposes to play hokey with the debt to-morrow afternoon,—that will be a fine one. If MCCULLOCH proposes to increase the currency by five hundred millions before he goes to bed,—that will be fat and rich. If SUMNER proposes to resume specie payments yesterday,—that will be beautiful. If "semi-official" information shows there will be an increase in the debt next time,—or "private" advices show the revenues are running behind,—there will be money in both. If the member from Bunkum shows the country is going to ruin,—it will mean one or two per cent. If SEWARD says we are on the eve of war with England to settle the *Alabama* question,—or if CHASE says the Supreme Court will pronounce the Legal-tender act unconstitutional,—or if any other man says we are negotiating for Cuba at a cost of a hundred millions in gold, payable next Sunday,—such *canards* will fly like lightning, dripping gold from their wings as they fly. We do not exaggerate. *Canards* cannot be exaggerated, nor is it possible to exaggerate the gullibility of *canard*-eaters. It is yet early, in the season, and already we have had some huge specimens. We have had Senator MORTON paying off the debt in greenbacks,—which was so clumsy a *canard* that MORTON himself felt called upon to kill it as soon as it made its appearance. We have had all the gold cleaned out of the Treasury vaults, or rather to be cleaned out at the end of the year,—though Secretary MCCULLOCH will have ninety millions of it on hand at that time. We have had dismal reports from the Departments,—though their publication belies the *canards*. We have had terrifying bills prepared for introduction, not so much into Congress as into the skulls of hair-brained individuals. We do not need to mention the foreign-bred *canards* which have been driving the street crazy. No wonder bulls and bears were driven out of their wits when they saw the dead carcass of the Emperor hung up in Wall-street on Saturday last, when they beheld ghastly barricades of corpses in Paris, when they saw the Turk and Russian in the death-struggle on the Bosphorus, and when they heard the cries of panic in the "commercial circles" and uncommercial squares of London. In view of such a flock of domestic and foreign *canards*, which have made their appearance in such a short space of time, it is certainly opportune to utter the warning, Look out for *canards*.

By these *canards*, their inventors make money. As long as money can be made by *canards*, there are unprincipled men who will invent them. Where their own powers of invention fail, they will be assisted by unprincipled men in Washington, in Paris, in London, in Congress, in the lobby, in the Government, in the newspapers. They are all mad for money, and if lies bring money, they will be furnished to any extent, and of any degree of grossness.

The National Banks and the Currency.

The Comptroller of the Currency has properly made his report a vehicle for discussing the defects, as well as for reciting the statistics, of the National Bank system; and his general conclusions are sufficiently striking to command attention. He shows that the fundamental excellencies of the system do not preserve it from the abuses common to other forms of banking, and that evils exist which call for stringent legislation, and for greater caution and integrity in the conduct of the officials responsible for the solvency of institutions under their charge.

The prevailing source of weakness and danger is the close connection that has grown up between many of the city banks and the combinations formed for speculative purposes, and the influence which these combinations have acquired over bank management. That provision of the law which fixes in advance the periods at which the banks shall make up statements explanatory of their condition, is found to facilitate Stock Exchange manoeuvering on one hand, and on the other to entail embarrassment on the banks. The necessities of the latter are an opportunity which speculators employ to produce a scarcity of legal-tender notes and a stringent money market, and thus to depress the price of Government and other securities. "National Banks, held firmly to the requirements of the law," as Mr. HULBURD remarks, "are seriously embarrassed by such trickery." To avert this trouble, it is suggested that instead of naming specific dates by law for the production of returns, the Comptroller be empowered to exact five detailed statements in each year, choosing his own time for making the demand, and being always required to name a date that is past. The change would seem likely to bring about a continuous rather than an exceptional preparation on the part of the banks, and to frustrate some of the agencies by which speculators have acquired a disastrous ascendancy in banking affairs.

Before this ascendancy can be fully overcome, however, the banks must introduce one radical reform into the use they make of means and credit. The Comptroller's figures establish the fact that little more than half the total loans of the New-York banks is expended on legitimate business paper—seven-sixteenths being upon call, for the almost exclusive accommodation of speculators. Mr. HULBURD'S conclusion, in his own words, is, that "nearly one-half of the available resources" of the banks in this City "are used in the operations of the Stock and Gold Exchange; that they are loaned upon the security of stocks which are bought and sold largely on speculation, and which are manipulated by cliques and combinations." The accommodation which is denied to the legitimate trader, is lavished upon those who create at will the alternate evils of stringency and inflation. The banks, indeed, are not limited by their actual resources in their dispensation of favors to this class. Besides directly loaning, say $70,000,000, they furnish facilities to speculative operators, by means of certified checks, to an amount ranging from $110,000,000 to $120,000,000 daily. Mr. HULBURD truly describes this as "a direct inflation to that extent," and as a cause of peril which more or less affects all the banks in the country. It places the bank reserves at the mercy of speculators, and is an alarming illustration of the recklessness which has crept into the management. The good sense of more conservative managers being unable to restrain the abuse, legal amendment should be resorted to, and with this view Mr. HULBURD suggests that banks be prohibited from paying interest on bank balances, "and also from certifying checks to be good which are not drawn against actually existing cash deposits standing to the credit of the drawer when the checks are made and presented." The fitness of the latter suggestion may be inferred from the part which certified checks have played in the Erie gambling operations, as we had occasion recently to show.

Another suggestion in the report relates to the organization in this City of a central agency for the redemption of National Bank notes. The idea favored by the Comptroller is that of a National Bank, without circulation, to be controlled and managed by the banks of the country, and to be the common redeeming agency for all. The proposal may be one of convenience merely while the era of inconvertibility lasts, but something like it will be a necessity whenever specie payments shall be resumed.

A Question of Fact.

Referring to remarks of the TIMES on the means by which the Democrats of Georgia and Louisiana secured their majorities on the 3d of November, the Savannah *Republican* declares:

> "It is utterly false that the election in Georgia was carried by 'fraud and force,' or that Republicans absented themselves from the polls in Louisiana from fear of violence or molestation. All testimony to the contrary is interested and mendacious, and from men whose neighbors would not believe them on oath."

The witnesses are army officers, and include some whose impartiality even Democratic editors have applauded. Gen. ROUSSEAU is our witness from New-Orleans. His report proves that in that city colored Republicans were advised to stay away from the polls, and did stay away, to avert "fierce fighting at the polls and a general row all over the city." From Georgia we have the reports of Major LEONARD, Capt. HOAG, and other military men, who speak with the positiveness of knowledge, of the intimidation, the violence and fraud by which colored voters were virtually disfranchised in many localities. Savannah was one of the places where freedmen were killed and others wounded, and where the great body of colored voters were compelled to retire to their homes without voting, to avoid the violence with which they were threatened. The *Republican* may stigmatize this evidence as "interested and mendacious," but it seems to us entitled to far more weight than that of partisan journals, working in the interest of the party responsible for the outrages.

Convenient Ignorance of the Indian Bureau.

There used to be a somewhat malicious saying, during the rebellion, that, whenever news came of a Union defeat, its details were told in the largest capitals by certain of the Northern Press; on the other hand, when the tidings were of victory, "no particulars have yet been received."

Without pushing the parallel too far, we must yet protest that, invariably, when news has come from the Plains of a horrible massacre committed by the Indians, (like the Fetterman slaughter, or those on the Solomon, Saline and Republican forks,) or, of a well-deserved "salty dose" administered to them, like FORSYTH'S fight, or CUSTER'S battle, the Indian Bureau receives "no particulars at this office, confirming the rumor." But, let there be some shortcoming or crime on our part, a Hancock campaign or a Chivington massacre, and full details reach the same Bureau in seven-leagued boots.

To apply this generalization more specially, we find that, in the face of the two official reports of Gen. SHERIDAN, and the two of Gen. SHERMAN, announcing the late victory on the Wichita, the Indian Bureau reports that "no particulars have been received here." Nor is this all. It starts the old cry of "slaughtering the innocents," and claims that the Indians who were punished had never been hostile.

But what are the facts? They are, first, that the bands attacked were Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Kiowas. These three tribes (together with the Comanches) were the very ones against whom the campaign was chiefly directed. Next, we have the word of Gen. SHERIDAN himself, twice repeated, that Black Kettle's band was the one that commenced the robbery and murder, the ranche-burning, cattle-stealing, train-plundering, mail-breaking raids on Solomon's Creek and thereabouts, early in last Summer. Next, we have Gen. SHERMAN'S repetition of this identification. Finally, we have Gen. CUSTER'S assurance that the party he attacked had just come from the North; he struck their fresh trail near the Antelope Hills.

War is cruelty at best; war with a different race of men, of different principles, manners and language, and habitually using these differences for deceit,—with a savage race, that gives no quarter except for selfish ends, and has untold horrors in its records, crying for vengeance—war under such circumstances is apt to be fierce and terrible. But it is unwise and unjust to endeavor to strike down the uplifted arm of our own soldiers. They are *defenders*, not aggressors—defenders of the frontier, of the settlers, of the families of pioneers, of our railroads, and of the general march of civilization. They are the guards of our national progress, the police of the Plains. To represent them as bloody butchers is like maligning our Metropolitan Police for putting down a mob, or unearthing a gang of cut-throats.

This device of the Indian Bureau is evidently designed as a counter-stroke to CUSTER'S victory. The waning prestige of the Bureau needs to be supported. The army and the agents have hitherto been rivals for the care of the Indians, and the Bureau reads the doom of its policy in the recommendation of Gen. GRANT to transfer it from the Interior to the War Department. We do not believe its devices for a fresh lease of power will influence Congress.

Personal Insanity and Public Law.

As was justly remarked in a note we published on Sunday from "One of the counsel in the case of Commodore MEADE," "it is manifestly improper that the evidence in the case should form the basis of a newspaper controversy before its introduction into Court." Nevertheless, from the statements already made by various correspondents in the daily journals, it is clear that the public attention which the newspapers have called to this affair will result in an earlier and fairer investigation than it would otherwise have received. Of course, the real merits of no case can be elucidated by *ex parte* statements on one side and replies on the other, because these are never strictly kept to the essential points in issue, nor are they properly collated and compared so as to form a complete exhibit of the matter, as a legal tribunal is expected to do with exact sworn testimony. Therefore, "newspaper controversy" is unprofitable; but we deem it eminently fit that just such statements should be made as have been in this case, in order that the power of public opinion may enforce a fair and open inquiry.

Commodore MEADE is in some sense a public man, one who for many years has been known as a faithful public servant. He is also a member of a family whose name has been one of prominent public interest. So that in his case it was hardly possible that legal intricacies or obstructions, however skillfully prepared, should long be able to prevent investigation. Whether that gentleman be insane or not, we do not propose to discuss; but, that the question be properly and legally inquired into, we do, as a public journal, insist.

Before the law, Commodore MEADE is no more than the most obscure citizen—nor, because he is reported to be unsound of mind, is he any less than the greatest. The limitations of liberty which the law places around the insane are for their own good, as well as for that of the community; but it is arrant abuse of justice, if there be the possibility of privately restraining by law the person of a man not legally shown to be insane. Long suffering under the abuse of property rights by our courts, has undoubtedly hardened our people to the enormous wrongs so often perpetrated in the name of law. But it will be terrible indeed if the personal liberty of citizens may be endangered by private persons, for private ends, through a skillful manipulation of the forms of law.

Statistics on all sides show an increase of insanity among the excitements and rapid thought-life of our modern civilization. Acute observers of mental phenomena are every day more boldly saying and proving that unsoundness of mind is a thing of marvellous vagueness, of shadowy outlines, dangerously difficult to define, existing very widely where least suspected, often believed to exist where the supposed symptoms of it may be accounted for by natural eccentricity or irregularity, as well as by unnatural insanity. Clearly, then, the only safe rule by which a community may be guided in restraining the personal liberty which Constitution and laws alike guarantee to our citizens, is, *public legal proof of such a condition of mind as is dangerous*,—not unpleasant or inconvenient, merely, but dangerous,—to the personal security of members of that community, or of the man himself who is supposed to be insane.

That this necessitates frequent and undesirable publicity for such infirmity is true; but its alternative, the private seclusion of those who are supposed to be insane, or accused of so being, involves evils too dreadful to be regarded with toleration. CHARLES READE'S *Very Hard Cash* drew a series of pictures from the abuses of private mad-houses that horrified all England, and aroused the public to discover much of truth in his incredible fiction. We hope the refinements of cruelty have not yet reached that pitch with us, but the records of the newspapers during the past year have borne testimony to too many contested cases of insanity, too many disputed imprisonments, too many complaints of abduction and illegal restraint on insufficient grounds, for any man to feel safe if any other man has reason to wish him out of the way.

In the magazine controversy which this identical subject gave rise to not many months since, it was claimed that the very frequency of these *habeas corpus* cases was proof of the ease with which confined persons could get out if wrongfully imprisoned. But these may be only the smoke of the fire, the unconsumed portion that escapes. The security should come before, not after, the wrong. And, before or after, open legal inquiry is the only safeguard.

MINOR TOPICS.

Congress and President JOHNSON will not have much occasion to squabble henceforth. It is really not in the President's power now to impede legislation, or cause much trouble, or show himself in any way dangerous. The Message, judging by what we have heard of it in advance, seems to be less Johnsonian than his former communications to Congress; and appears to contain a number of excellent suggestions. We do not believe Congress will do anything of any consequence before it adjourns for the holidays; and, when it reassembles next year, the Administration, as well as the present Congress, will have such a brief period of life before them, that neither party, or at least certainly not the President, will be willing to resume an absurd struggle. Some people are of the opinion that Mr. JOHNSON is anxious to "die fighting;" but, we believe, on the contrary, that he is desirous, from this time forward, of keeping on as good terms as possible with Congress and the country. As for such people as WENDELL PHILLIPS and ASHLEY, who are still anxious that he should be impeached and removed, their vagaries are blasted. It will be remembered that, just at the close of last session, and shortly before his death, Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS introduced to Congress a new series of impeachment articles, which he left as his political legacy to the country; but they have passed into limbo, and there is no hope of their resurrection. We would not be surprised, if at the close of next week, Congress should adjourn till after the holidays. This will give time for the introduction of financial measures, and will prevent any financial legislation till next year.

In the House, yesterday, several financial measures were introduced, and we are glad to see that they were on the right side. The House instructed the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of a speedy resumption of specie payments—which we may take as showing the sense of Congress and its purpose on this vital subject. Our advices from Washington give us ground for looking forward to the maturing of a sensible, intelligent, strong and hopeful policy in regard to the finances.

For the next three or four months the papers will be stirred up to anger daily by the horrible condition of the streets. We don't demand impossibilities of Mr. WHITING; but if, in such times as these, he will take the trouble (it won't be much trouble) to keep the sidewalks and crossings swept, and the culverts open, he will save himself from an immense amount of bitter censure by the people of New-York.

A motion was introduced to Congress yesterday to appropriate $50,000 to reimburse President JOHNSON for expenses incurred in defending himself on the impeachment trial. The measure was laid on the table, but it ought to be passed. President JOHNSON was cleared by the High Court of Impeachment from the charges preferred against him; and it is unjust, in view of this circumstance, that he should be compelled to stand the expenses of his own trial.

As Mr. PEABODY has just given another half million of dollars to the poor of London, we may now expect to see some of our New-York millionaires stirred up to a similar step. We have in New-York richer men than Mr. PEABODY.

It is a good time now for us to remind the Ferry Companies of the necessity of *ice-boats* for breaking up the ice in the river when it obstructs the passage of ferry-boats. Everybody who had occasion to cross the river last Winter will remember, with sorrow and anger, the trouble and delay and loss that were occasioned by the ice obstructions. They could all have been prevented, and they may all this Winter be prevented, by the use of ice-boats. We see that in the waters of Philadelphia one has already been put afloat this year, and another will soon be put in commission. Will our New-York Ferry Companies oblige their hundreds of thousands of passengers by doing something in this line,—and by doing it *immediately*?

The Winter's chronicle of drownings through the ice has begun. Every day we shall have a fresh item of some youth "breaking through the ice while skating," and perishing before rescued. It is, of course, impossible to guard against the imprudence of young skaters, but something may be done to guard against their ignorance. By means of warnings against unsafe ice and dangerous spots, and by prohibitions against skating at all until the ice is well formed, cities and towns might preserve some children from a sad death. We suppose that this Winter's record of drowned people will reach several hundreds, as usual. It is strange that towns which enforce with so much vigor prohibitory or license laws against the perils of "rum," never think of proper regulations against the perils of water.

REVERDY JOHNSON was promptly hauled up in Congress yesterday, and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. We don't suppose this will amount to anything; but the Senate will be able to express itself on his doings when it comes to pass upon his negotiations.

On Saturday, at the trial before Justice HOGAN of J. AUGUSTUS MARSH, of Wall-street, charged with having obtained $15,000 worth of United States bonds by means of a worthless check, there were some developments, rather curious though not extraordinary. For example:

> "Counsel for the prosecution remarked that he had found it difficult to ascertain whether MARSH was in custody or not, and he knew that the prisoner had been secluded, *owing to a quarrel among the detectives* over the $5,000 reward offered for the bonds.
>
> Counsel for the defence stated that his client was not in custody at all, and Detective FRANKLIN, of Philadelphia, *had a written agreement to the effect that Marsh was not to be prosecuted if he returned the bonds intact.*
>
> Detective SMITH understood that Officer PIKE, of the First Precinct; SAMSON, of the Treasury Department; Detective FRANKLIN, and the Memphis Police were disputing over the reward. He had no interest in the case himself."

This business of compounding with crime, by agreeing not to prosecute "operators," if they will promise to "make things square," has become very common. It is disgraceful and demoralizing. It is encouragement to crime as well as immunity to criminals. There must be some means found of preventing it, either under present laws or by new legislation.

We shall have to build a lunatic asylum on every block, for it is evident the whole community have become insane. In the half dozen, more or less, murder trials now in progress, the plea of insanity is brought forward to exculpate the criminals. If the criminal was not insane himself his mother was; and if it be demonstrated that *she* died with a sound mind, then his granny was a maniac. We are not in favor of executing everybody; but it is evident most people ought to be in the mad-house.

A passenger on the Jersey Ferry, when in the act of stepping from the boat to the shore, with other passengers, had his foot caught and badly crushed between the boat and the bridge. He sued the New-Jersey Railroad Company, whose passenger he was, and obtained $2,500 damages. The Company appealed to the Supreme Court, and it has just upheld the verdict, declaring that the plaintiff was not guilty of want of ordinary care, although at the instant of stepping from the boat he did not examine particularly to see if there was a vacant space between the boat and the bridge. It will be observed that it was in *New-Jersey*, not in New-York, that these remarkable and commendable legal proceedings took place.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Neither snow nor slush seems to have any influence to deter the friends of Irish drama from attending their favorite recreation, whenever they choose to. In spite of the very disagreeable weather yesterday, this theatre was crowded in all parts last night. Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS produced, on the occasion, JOHN BROUGHAM'S latest piece of dramatic patchwork, "The Emerald Ring." The play is presented with new scenes and two exhibitions of stage mechanism, both illustrating sea effects; a ship foundering, and the tide rising. The piece was received with the usual marks of favor, and at the end of the second act calls were raised for Mr. BROUGHAM. As that gentleman was acting in Providence last evening, Mr. WILLIAMS responded in his stead, and said he would cheerfully comply with the request of the audience for a speech, but he thought the proper time for such an address would be after the play was over! Many of the scenes of "The Emerald Ring" are essentially dramatic and picturesque, and it exhibits throughout the tact of a man who knows what can be said effectively upon the stage, and pays no heed to the reader in a closet. Although it may not detract from Mr. BROUGHAM'S well-earned reputation, it will scarcely add much to it. The company and the theatre, however, are fitted with a drama that develops their particular resources. The piece will likely have a run. It will please better when some of Mr. CARDEN'S scenes have been cut. That actor has too much mechanical villainy to act and talk, and as he neither acts nor talks like any human could, should, or would, it is painful to see or hear him. Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS have happy peasant *rôles* of the familiar order, which give them ample and favorable opportunities for gaining the smiles of the audience. Miss KATE NEWTON reappeared, after her recent severe illness, in the double character of a mother and daughter. At the end of the piece Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS were again summoned before the curtain, and another speech demanded from the former. He apologized for the shortcomings of the evening, (which were unusually few, considering the limited working space of the stage,) and asked the audience if they were pleased. Many voices answered "Yes;" and he retired after thanking them, and promising a smoother performance to-night.

Musical.

OPERA BOUFFE.

Mr. BATEMAN changes his bill to-morrow night, when "Les Bavards" will be produced for the first time. It is an amusing work, and has the merit of being entirely free from license of dialogue or plot. The music is of course by OFFENBACH. To-night, the first act of "La Grande Duchesse" and the entire opera of "La Belle Hélene," introducing Mr. BATEMAN'S double company, TOSTEE, IRMA, AUJAC, &c.

Mr. GRAU announces the speedy withdrawal of "Genevieve de Brabant" and the production of novelties. We hear that it is Mr. GRAU'S intention to try the regular *repertoire* of the opera comique. His company is admirably adapted to the essay. It is becoming apparent, too, that the public is beginning to weary of opera bouffe. Until further notice "Genevieve de Brabant" will be played nightly.

STECK'S HALL.

Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER will give his first *soirée* at this establishment this evening, assisted by Miss HENNE and Signor GIORZA. Mr. PFEIFFER brings with him several new compositions, which will be introduced to the public for the first time on this occasion. It is also Mr. PFEIFFER'S first appearance—save at the Remack Festival—since his return from Europe.

Half Price at Half-past Nine.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 7, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would endeavor, through your journal, to call the attention of our theatrical managers to the innovation introduced here by Mr. GRAU, of the Theatre Francais, in respect to admissions after 9:30 P. M., at half-price. Numbers of my friends who have availed themselves of this rule, agree with me in wishing to see it adopted at all of our places of amusement, where the performance lasts till about 11 o'clock.

To meet friends, see a certain part of the play or pass a pleasant hour, this rule gives many an opportunity, whose occupations prevent them from attending the commencement of a performance, and who yet do not feel inclined to pay full price for the fragment of an evening's pleasure.

When in Europe I found that all Americans were loud in their praises of an arrangement which has been in force there for years. Certainly if the managers did not largely augment their receipts, still the rule would certainly not lose them anything, while it would create a deal of satisfaction among many of their regular patrons. While a constant theatre-goer could scarcely abide an entire play four or five times, he would surely drop in twice or thrice at 9:30, in order to witness some portion of it that especially pleased him.

BRABANT.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Reply of Gen. Spinner to an Extraordinary Letter.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 6.

The following, written by Gen. F. E. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, in response to a letter from a gentleman at Birmingham, N. J., on financial topics, is of general interest:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 11th of October was received on the 14th of that month. As it was not official, and as public business has since that time pressed, it was, with others of like character, laid aside, and has just now been reached in its order. After an attentive reading and reflection thereon, I am entirely satisfied that we might correspond on the subject connected with finance and political economy, from now on to the end of our natural lives, and that we would then be as far apart as we are now. It would, therefore, perhaps be as well that I should content myself with a bare acknowledgment of the receipt of your strange and extraordinary, but very interesting letter. But feeling that you are sincere in the statement of your propositions, and the deductions that you draw from them, it is due to you that I should state a few facts and reasons for dissenting from your ingeniously argued views, I am satisfied that I shall be unable to shake your belief, and I know that I shall remain firm in my antagonism to that belief. Under these circumstances we must agree to disagree, and drop the subject.

You say that, in a letter written by me, I "speak of 'irredeemable paper,'" and you go on and say: "What paper has been issued by our Government that is irredeemable? Surely, you cannot mean the greenbacks. I have handled several millions of them, and have yet to see the first note that has not been redeemed at sight. They were issued as evidences of debt to soldiers and others for services and materials given to the people, and they are redeemed continually in the same coin. If we had issued gold pieces instead of paper, we would have to redeem the gold, and the end is the same. Labor for labor is the real transaction, and money of whatsoever kind is only the agent that gives to each individual an acknowledgment of how much labor is due to him. When I give you a golden dollar for a paper dollar, are you not as hungry as before the exchange, or redemption, as you call it? By giving your dollar and getting a breakfast your money is redeemed. How? Why by the services of the landlord and his servants." Now, I have this to say in reply: "Irredeemable paper" has, among political economists, and among commercial men as well, a fixed conventional meaning. WEBSTER defines the word irredeemable—"not subject to be paid at the nominal value, as a note or bill of indebtedness; said especially of paper currency when depreciated." And WORCESTER defines it by saying, "not to be paid according to the nominal value, as an irredeemable paper currency." You seem to think, and so argue, that a depreciated paper currency can be exchanged at some rate for commodities; that, therefore, it is redeemed. I can imagine no ranker political heresy than such a belief. It does not follow that because you can receive something in exchange for paper money that therefore it is redeemable. This would not be true strictly even if paper money had the same purchasing power as the metallic money, unless the paper dollars could purchase gold dollars, but much less is it true in the case of the "greenbacks," of which four dollars will not at this time purchase three gold dollars. You will no doubt recollect that at a time during the rebellion one hundred dollars of these greenbacks could be bought for less than thirty-six dollars in gold. Had the rebellion been continued a few years longer it would have furnished an argument against your theory more potent than anything can be written. He is a wise man that learns even by his own experience.

The history of the Russian *assignment*, that fell rapidly from par to four for one in silver, is, no doubt, familiar to you. How the French *assignats*, although all the confiscated property of France was pledged for their redemption, fell from bad to worse, until after a little time they became of no commercial value. How the "mandates" followed, the redemption of which was based upon specific property, which the owner of this kind of "redeemable paper" could at his option at any time reduce to his own possession and use, on depositing the valued amount in these mandates; and yet how these, too, became utterly worthless. We too have had our own experience. Has the history of "Continental money," and the lesson that it teaches, been so soon forgotten? You speak of a dollar being redeemed with a breakfast. What kind of a breakfast would a Continental dollar have purchased at the close of the war of the Revolution, or at any time since? Old soldiers who received that kind of "redeemable money" for their services in the field have assured me time and again that it required a hatfull of it wherewith to buy a breakfast. Call you this redemption? Confederate States' money is another apt illustration of the falsity of the principle that paper money is the "representative for labor that is due." This too was paid out like ours, "for services and materials;" but is it redeemed? Would it have lost its value if it had been gold instead of paper? There are a few boxes full of this kind of money "representing labor" within my reach—possibly the whole batch might buy such a breakfast as you had in your eye, but believe me, dear Sir, it would be "all in your eye." I doubt whether the whole of it would redeem a smell of a breakfast at a Washington hotel. It used to be said of this kind of "redeemable currency," even long before the rebellion was put down, that persons at Richmond carried it to market in their market basket, and brought the articles purchased home in their purses. According to your theory and your use of the term, this too was redemption.

Then to the word "coin"—this too has a fixed meaning. WEBSTER defines it as "a piece of metal on which certain characters are stamped, making it legally current as money;" WORCESTER, as "a piece of metal bearing a legal stamp, and made current as money; metalic or hard money as gold and silver." Can there be a greater perversion of terms than to call labor or services coin? "Labor," you say, "is the real transaction." Well, perhaps it is so, but then, it is a very inconvenient "coin" to carry about in one's breeches pockets. When this theory shall be carried into practice, the wit and humor of the stories of the woman that advertised that she *took in whitewashing*, and of the man that owed labor, and when requested by his creditor to redeem it in his potato-patch, replied, "If you want your potatoes dug, *fetch 'em on*," will have lost their point.

Seriously herein lies all your trouble. A day's labor is no doubt a good standard of value, but its inconvenience as a marketable and an exchangeable commodity has been and always will be an insuperable objection to it as money or a circulating medium. Paper, as its representative, has failed heretofore, and may fail again. It is therefore necessary that the representative of labor should be worth the labor it costs to produce it. No people, however savage, have failed to make that discovery, and have therefore fixed upon something having real value as the equivalent of labor. The wild African negro used "Cypres" shells—the "cowry" answering to our gold and the moneta to our silver. So, too, the savage American Indian used "wampum" for the same purpose; the colored cylindrical pieces of manufactured shell passing at double the value of the white ones. Civilized nations early resorted to a medium of exchange for labor and its products, that was at the same time scarce, valuable and so compact as to be easy of transportation. Gold and silver admirably answered all these requirements. Then, too, both these metals have an intrinsic, inherent value in commerce, entirely independent of that, that may be stamped upon a coin made from them; and that value, happily, is just the thing that you so strenuously contend for, *i. e.*, labor; for in theory they are worth just what it costs to dig them out of the earth, but in practice it has been found that as a whole almost any other kind of productive labor pays better than digging for the precious metals. This is fortunate, for it prevents over-production, and thus keeps the volume in circulation steady. For these reasons they become the standard of all other values, and are therefore preferred by an enlightened, commercial people, as a circulating medium to everything else. Wherever this kind of money is in use, sudden contractions and expansions of the circulating medium are difficult, and commercial revulsions and consequent failures seldom occur. This is reasonably true of countries whose people use in part a paper currency based upon, and at all times redeemable or convertible into gold or silver, at par, at the option of the holder. But not so with an "irredeemable" paper currency like ours. On this, commerce nor any other industrial pursuit can place any reliance.

To-day it is contracted, and all salable commodities become cheap; to-morrow it is expanded, and all these become dear. The issuers of paper money, and especially of that that is irredeemable in coin, can play the game of "open and shut." They can make money scarce, and buy; then they can make it abundant, and sell; and everybody but themselves, and especially your laboring man, suffers.

You will say, we have an exclusive paper currency now, and these misfortunes have not befallen us. True; but it is mainly due to the fact that your theory has not been adopted. The calamities have been avoided because all business men have believed and still believe that there will be a speedy return to the safe harbor of resumption of specie payments. But that the currency of the United States has not depreciated to a lower point, is in a great degree due to the fact that the Government receives it in payment of all dues to it, customs alone excepted. The Government's annual receipts for these dues are about equal to the whole amount of its circulation.

These reasons have, of late, kept the price of "greenbacks" up to an average of about seventy-four cents on the dollar, the value of which is fixed by the Constitution. But for these and other incidental causes, these paper issues would ere this have found the dead level of all the other "irredeemable paper" that has gone before it. For like all of its kind, and like the Scheingeld of the petty States of Germany, it is a sham and a make-believe money. Believing your premises to be wrong, I cannot follow you through the long argument that you have so ingeniously based upon them. It is true you put many propositions that are worth the serious thought of politicians and statesmen, now that the whole subject of finance and political economy is up for consideration, adjustment and disposition. But I confess that I do not know how to meet a man in argument, who denounces gold as being "a nuisance," and who asserts that we would be better off as a nation "if we would only throw the gold we have got into the sea to prevent any importation beyond what we could pay for by barter," and who urges that "we must throw gold out of our circulation and keep it on the list of merchandise to deal with foreigners." You no doubt honestly and firmly believe your theory to be correct and that it would prove true in practice. To me it is manifest that there is but one way for this nation to travel in safety, and that is on the road that leads most straightforward and direct to the permanent resumption of specie payment.

Very respectfully yours, F. E SPINNER.

WALTER S. WALDIE, Esq., Birmingham, Burlington County, N. J.

TELEGRAMS.

Sad Disaster Off the Coast of Ireland.

Wreck of the Steamship Hibernia, from New-York to Glasgow.

Over Thirty of the Passengers and Crew Lost.

The Republican Demonstration in Cadiz Interrupted by the Troops.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Wreck of the Hibernia, from Glasgow to New-York — Thirty-three Lives Lost.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 7.

Intelligence has just reached here that the steamer *Hibernia*, from New-York, bound for Glasgow, foundered off the Irish coast. The Captain and eighty-one passengers are reported to have been saved. One of the steamer's boats, with thirty-three persons on board, was lost.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 7—10 P. M.

Additional particulars have been received of the loss of the *Hibernia*. The steamship sailed from New-York, on the 14th of November, for Glasgow. She sunk on Nov. 25, 700 miles to the westward of the Irish coast. The passengers and crew all took to the boats, five in number. Two of these boats have been picked up. One is known to have been capsized, and all on board were lost. The fate of the people in the remaining two boats is as yet unknown. It is now certain that fifty-two persons, including the Captain of the *Hibernia*, are saved. The first mate was drowned. Intelligence of the missing boats is looked for with great anxiety.

Cabinet Speculation.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 7.

The *Times* this morning generally confirms the correctness of the *Observer's* list of the probable members of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Cabinet, but asserts that Earl RUSSELL will not accept office. It also thinks the appointment of Earl SPENCER as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and of Messrs. BRUCE, VILLIERS and COLERIDGE to seats in the Cabinet doubtful. The *Times* adds to the *Observer's* list the name of JAMES MONCRIEF as Lord Advocate of Scotland.

Organization of the New Cabinet.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 7.

It is now considered certain that Lord KIMBERLY will be Lord Privy Seal, and the Earl DE GREY and RIPPON President of the Privy Council in the new Cabinet. It is said Sir ROUNDELL PALMER will be appointed Lord Justice of the Court of Appeals, the Earl of Huntington Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. GOSCHEN President of the Poor Law Board, and HENRY A. BRUCE Home Secretary, the latter taking Sir ROUNDELL PALMER'S seat in Parliament.

Another Generous Donation from Geo. Peabody to the Poor of London.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 7.

GEORGE PEABODY, the American philanthropist, has made another donation of £100,000 to the poor of London.

SPAIN.

Republican Demonstrations—Reported Troubles.

MADRID, Monday, Dec. 7.

The Republicans paraded the streets of Cadiz yesterday with arms in their hands, and made other demonstrations threatening to the public peace. The troops were called out, dispersed the processionists and prevented further proceedings. Similar demonstrations have been made by the Republicans at different points.

The Provisional Government is preparing a new tariff law.

Proposed Postponement of the General Election—A Meeting of Monarchists Dispersed.

MADRID, Monday, Dec. 7.

Rumors are in circulation to the effect that the Provisional Government intends to postpone the general elections from the middle of the present month to the 15th of January, and the meeting of the Constituent Cortes until the 15th of February.

The Republicans of Tarragona yesterday attacked and dispersed a meeting of the advocates of monarchy.

The United States steamer *Swatara* has put into Malaga to repair damages sustained in a collision with the French bark *Justine*.

PRUSSIA.

Interview Between Minister Bancroft and Count Von Bismarck.

BERLIN, Monday, Dec. 7.

Count VON BISMARCK had a prolonged interview with Mr. BANCROFT, the American Minister, on Saturday last.

CUBA.

A Battle at the Foot of Mount Alta Gracia—The Rebels Defeated—A Fight at Moron.

HAVANA, Monday, Dec. 7.

A pitch battle has been fought between the troops and the rebels. The following is the official account of the affair; "Count VALMASEDA met with the rebels at the foot of Mount Alta Gracia, between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas. A general engagement ensued, in which the losses were equal, each side having about fifty killed. Gen. BELANCOURT was taken prisoner. The Marquis of Santa Lucia and other rebel officers are reported to be wounded."

The Government has also received reports of a fight at Moron, in which 180 soldiers defeated a large band of rebels, killing 83 of them and capturing 400 horses, with a loss to themselves of only 1 man killed and 6 wounded. Rebel accounts of the battle at Moron represent that the Spaniards lost 100 killed, while the rebels had only 20 killed. Rebel sympathizers also claim that VALMASEDA was defeated at Mount Alta Gracia. Private letters from near the scene of battle contradict the latter report and partially sustain the official dispatches. It is very difficult to obtain correct and trustworthy information, as the city is flooded with conflicting reports.

The latest news from Holguin is favorable to the hopes of the Loyalists. The 37 soldiers who fortified themselves in the hospital still held out against the insurgents. The reinforcements sent to them will arrive there to-day, when another struggle is anticipated for the possession of the place.

The *Diario* reports that at a place about eight leagues distant from Santo Espirito, some rebels entered a private house and ravished four girls in the presence of their parents.

MEXICO.

Activity of the Insurgents Under Vargas—Outrages by the Rebels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday Dec. 7.

Rio Grande files to Dec. 1 were received here to-day. The Tamaulipas insurgents, under VARGAS, COBOLLOT and others, were very active, but as yet had made no movement of much military importance. The small and isolated bodies of State forces are unable to cope with them, but ESCOBEDO is marching with the Third Division of the national army on Matamoros, where he will reorganize for a vigorous campaign.

The Brownsville *Sentinel* says: "VARGAS' men are committing atrocious outrages."

ZENOVIA DIAZ, formerly one of QUIROGA'S officers, has pronounced against the State Government of Nueva Leon in favor of QUIROGA.

Monterey was alarmed, news having been received that QUIROGA was near the city, and a forced loan of $5,000 is to be imposed.

The States of Queretaro and Jalisco are reported to be again in revolution. LOGADA is reported to be in command of 15,000 men, awaiting a *pronunciamiento* from MARQUEZ.

CORTINA had been ordered to Tamaulipas with his whole command, and while *en route*, and encamped about sixty miles from San Luis Potosi, the earth was shaken many times in quick succession, and the volcano near commenced an eruption, causing him to resume his march hastily.

The inhabitants of San Luis fear new volcanic eruptions near that city, the air being full of ashes and smoke, and the earth shaking with subterranean noise.

An earthquake shock was felt in Mexico on the 4th of November. It was also felt at Puebla. Shocks were felt for three days at Iturbide, and another new volcanic eruption was feared there.

THE DISASTER ON THE OHIO.

Additional Particulars—Unrecognized Bodies at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Monday, Dec. 7.

Details of the collision between the *America* and the *United States* are coming in slowly. Indications are that both boats, at the time of the collision, headed toward the Indiana shore. The *General Lytle* arrived last night with a few of the survivors. Mr. HALL, of Evansville, was among those saved on the *United States*. The charred remains of eight persons have been received from the *United States*, and none could be recognized. Mr. BIGLEY, of Pittsburg, mentioned yesterday as having been lost, is safe. Besides those before mentioned, GEORGE W. FAHNESTOCK and daughter, of Philadelphia, were lost on the *United States*; and Mr. FISHER, of Pennsylvania, a passenger on the *United States*, was badly burned about the face and hands. Mr. CUNNINGHAM, of Allegany City, Penn., who was badly burned on the *United States*, is in the hospital in this city. A boy, *en route* from Rhode Island to Memphis, was slightly burned. Mr. TAYLOR, clerk of the *America*, visited all the wounded in this city yesterday, administering to their relief.

The Philadelphians on the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 7.

GEORGE W. FAHNESTOCK, who was lost in the steamboat *United States*, with his daughter, was a well-known druggist of this city. The two ladies who were put on board at Cincinnati by Mr. WHEELAN, and reported among the lost, were Mrs. THOMPSON, wife of Commodore EDWARD R. THOMPSON, of the United States Navy, accompanied by Mrs. GRIFFIN, niece of W. R. LEJEE, Esq. They were on their way to join Commodore THOMPSON, who is on duty at New-Orleans. The sad intelligence has cast a gloom over a large circle in this community.

The Boats, Insurance and Stockholders.

From the Cincinnati Times, Dec. 5.

The *United States* was built in 1865, at a cost of $230,000, was valued at the time of her loss at $140,000, and was limited in insurance to $105,000. The *America*, the most splendid specimen of naval architecture in service on the Ohio, was built two years later, in 1867, at a cost of $240,000, was valued at the time of her loss at $180,000, and was limited for insurance to $133,000. By reference to summary of insurance below, both boats are found to be nearly all covered upon hulls. A number of the insurance companies which appear in the list have open policies on cargoes downward, but the losses which may have resulted on this account are not ascertainable.

INSURANCE OF HULLS.

	United States.	America.	Total.
Firemen's	......	$5,000	$5,000
National	$5,000	5,000	10,000
Cincinnati	10,000	7,500	17,500
Western	5,000	5,000	10,000
Buckeye	5,000	5,000	10,000
Enterprise	10,000	10,000	20,000
Crescent	5,000	5,000	10,000
Queen City	......	2,500	2,500
Globe	10,000	10,000	20,000
Merchants' and Manuf.	7,500	7,500	15,000
Ohio Valley	5,000	2,500	7,500
Eureka	5,000	5,000	10,000
Central	5,000	5,000	10,000
Lafayette	......	2,500	2,500
Germania	7,500	7,500	15,000
Magnolia	5,000	5,000	10,000
American	5,000	5,000	10,000
Total in Cincinnati	$90,000	93,000	18,000
Total in Louisville	15,000	40,000	55,000
Totals	$105,000	$133,000	$228,000

The stockholders of the Company are: Thomas Sherlock, C. J. Pierce, Patrick Rodgers, J. H. Barker, Theo. Cook, M. Hart, J. W. Gaff, Thomas Gaff, W. E. Gibson, and Smith & Beckman, Cincinnati; T. M. Shirley, W. C. Hite, Frank Carter and D. S. Benedict, Louisville.

Disaster on Lake Michigan—A Schooner Capsized and her Crew Lost.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, Dec. 7.

This morning, about 10 o'clock, a schooner, nearly dismasted, was seen drifting on the lake a mile or more northeast of the Illinois Central car-shops. One man was seen on the deck, making signals of distress, but before the vessel could be reached she had drifted down as far as Oakwood Station, when she struck with her broadside exposed to the waves, which made a clean breach over her. When approached the man had disappeared, and there were no signs of life in the vessel. The man was doubtless washed overboard and lost, and probably the remainder of the crew had shared the same fate.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Letter from Gen. Howard—An Examination of His Administration Requested.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

The following letter has been addressed by Gen. HOWARD to the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1868.

Hon. J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to request that this letter may be considered as supplementary to my annual report to Congress. The object of it is to request through you that Congress appoint a committee to make a thorough examination and report of the administration of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, from the 12th day of May, 1865, to the 31st day of December, 1868, when the Bureau proper is closed by limitation of law. Such an examination will enable Congress and the country to ascertain the facts with regard to a work of great importance, that has cost a large outlay of the public money, and intense anxiety and labor on the part of those officers who have endeavored conscientiously to execute the trusts committed to them, a work that claims to have been largely instrumental in carrying out the benevolent purposes of the General Government toward those who were to pass suddenly from the condition of slaves to that of free men, endowed with the right and privileges of citizenship. The propriety of asking for such an examination and report will, I believe, commend itself to your judgment as the best method of placing on record an impartial history of emancipation, its consequences and its further demands in this country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General Commanding.

GEORGIA.

Letter from Gov. Bullock on the Position of the State.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

The following paper, addressed to the Congress of the United States, was read in the Senate to-day, and laid upon the desks of the members of the House:

Having, as Provisional Governor elect, under the Reconstruction acts, been authorized by an act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida and Alabama to representation in Congress, which act became a law June 25, 1868, to convene the Provisional Legislature of Georgia, and having by proclamation, under date of June 25, 1868, acted upon that authority; and having, on the 4th day of July, 1868, been appointed Provisional Governor of Georgia by Major-Gen. GEO. G. MEADE, commanding the Third Military District, under and by virtue of power vested in him by the Reconstruction acts, I deem it my official duty to represent to your honorable body the laws under which the State of Georgia was to have been admitted to representation in Congress, have not been fully executed, and to present for your consideration reasons which lead me to this conclusion. By section 60 "of an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," among which is enumerated the State of Georgia, it is provided that until the people of said rebellious States shall be by law admitted to representation in Congress, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only. The Government of this State has therefore been, and must continue to be, provisional until the conditions required by the act, which became a law June 15, 1868, shall have been complied with by a Legislature organized in accordance with the Reconstruction acts previously adopted.

By section 9, of the supplementary Reconstruction act, passed July 10, 1867, it is required that "all persons hereafter elected to office in said military districts shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States." The Government having been provisional at the time of the assembling of the Legislature referred to, the law therefore required such persons only as were eligible under the Reconstruction acts, should be permitted to participate in the necessary provisional legislation precedent to recognition as a State. The fact, however, is that all the candidates for the General Assembly who had received the highest number of votes were without regard to their eligibility under the law, permitted to take seats in the provisional legislative body and participate in the organization and legislation thereof; having first been simply invited to take an oath prescribed in the new Constitution, which Constitution had not at that time become, and under the law could not then be, in force. The result of this failure to execute the law has been a defeat of the purposes which Congress had in view when passing the acts; these purposes having been the establishment of a loyal and republican State Government, affording adequate protection for life and property, the maintenance of peace and good order, and the free expression of political opinion. The wise discernment displayed by Congress, in requiring by its legislation that none but those who were loyal should participate in the establishment of the provisional government which was thereafter to be clothed with the rights and immunities of a State in the Union, charged with the care and protection of the lives and property and the civil and political rights of its citizens, is made the more apparent by the consequences which have ensued from this failure in the enforcement of that legislation. I would therefore respectfully invite the attention of your honorable body to this subject, and ask such steps to be taken as may to you seem wise and proper for the obtaining of full information in relation thereto, and to the end that loyalty may be protected and promoted by the enforcement of laws enacted by the representatives of the American people.

(Signed) RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

By the Governor:
EUGENE DAVIS, Executive Secretary.

GEN. BUTLER.

Serenade by the Butler Zouaves at Washington—Response of the General.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

Gen. BUTLER was serenaded this evening by the "Butler Zouaves," a colored military organization of this city. In acknowledging the compliment, he said:

SOLDIERS OF THE ZOUAVES: Many of you have served with me. I thank you for this compliment and appreciation of our past and present relations. Nothing could give me more pleasure than the congratulations of those who have been with me in the field, and who have now the same belief in my future action that they have had in the past. But as you called on me as a matter of congratulation, allow me to return them, not in thanks for myself alone, but in congratulation to you. I can myself sincerely congratulate you, not that the clouds which have obscured the past of your race are breaking away, but that they are gone and gone forever. [Applause.] To you there is as glorious a future as citizens of this free Republic, to be attained by industry, by intelligence, by the promotion of the arts in peace, as there was a dark past of sorrow and oppression, enlivened only by your devotion to the country in its hour of peril, and your bravery upon the field of battle. And in the future I trust that through all the Southern country your homes will be as secure under the law, your rights will be as assured, and your power will be the equal of any other men; and I know in my heart that you will deserve that power, and that in the exercise of these rights you will show the same intelligence, same loyalty and the same devotion to your country and your flag that giving earnest of your future as citizens bright with hope and promise that you showed in the war. And let us hope, as the inspiration of this hour of victory, fellow-citizens; nay, more, let us trust that from this time henceforth and forever there must be and will be peace all over this land; that every soldier on every foot of soil shall have quiet; that the latch-string of every cabin, however humble and lowly, shall have absolute security against any foe that shall attempt to invade because of any differences of political opinion, or because of any attempt to deprive the occupants of any political rights. Equal rights, equal powers and equal burdens to all men under the Government was the motto under which I fought the canvass, upon the result of which you are now congratulating me. That same motto in the future ever shall be my guide as a sacred pledge of my action. I repeat once more, equality of right, equality of power, and equality of burden to all men under the Government. Now then, friends, let us see what further is necessary to the well-being of your race. It is necessary that you shall continue in the future as in the past to act the part of good citizens. You have borne much. You have seen yourselves and your race and kindred deprived of their rights, and it has been borne with admirable patience of long suffering in the faith of a brighter future. But that day is past. Allow me once more to repeat, the last election gives you assurances that the leader of our armies in the suppression of the rebellion, your commander, the President elect, will be your guardian and the protector of your rights for the next four years, as he will be the protector of the rights of all. It has determined and settled the question of peace. While he has made his motto with that peace, he has assured us we may hope for such a career of prosperity for the country as will make it, as it is now the most glorious and free, the most prosperous on earth. In all our Southern borders there are riches of agricultural products waiting the hand of industry, blessed with freedom greater than the world has ever seen. Think, my friends, for a moment. There may be no such rich agricultural people on the same number of acres on the globe. Twenty-seven hundred thousand bales of cotton have been raised there the present year, even amid all the disturbance of politics and ruin which have surrounded them. Every bale of cotton is worth $100. Two hundred and seventy millions of dollars have flown therefrom this year from the products of the earth in to the public from the agricultural lands of the South. Now that, my friends, is the field of your labor, your place, as it is the place of every man upon the land; and I look forward to the time of the prosperity which is to come as assured, when the land of the South shall be owned by the laborers of the South. The great, almost the only permanent result to the people of France of that great revolution, when the whole people rose against the crushing tyranny of the nobles who owned all the soil, is a division of the land into small parcels, to be owned by those who work them, that came not from breaking up great estates, only by change of owners, not from confiscation, giving the property of one man to another, neither you nor anybody else, certainly. And I know you do not want any land that you do not pay for. But when you work and obtain the means to do so, and are willing to pay for it, you need most of all the repeal of all laws which prevent you from buying a home for yourselves, your wives and your children. The great result of the French revolution was such a division of the lands of France, and so great has been the success of that division and its effect upon the prosperity of the people, that to-day France, small as she is in territory, raises more wheat than does the United States to-day. In France one man out of nine is in easy circumstances, and there is a house for every six persons. When shall that same prosperity come to the South? When the laborer is the proprietor of the land on which he labors then the future of the South is assured, but not till then. I have detained you too long in the inclement cold of the night, and I have only again to return you thanks for this compliment, and to say to you that I specially feel proud of it, because it comes warm from the hearts of the men who give it. [Applause.] Such cordial plaudits are the greatest tribute that can be given to any public servant. Allow me to thank you again, and bid you good night.

Official Canvass of the Vote on the State Ticket of New-York.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 7.

The canvass of the vote cast in this State for State officers at the recent election, was completed to-night, but the canvass of the Congressional vote is still incomplete. The following is the result: For Governor—John T. Hoffman, 439,301; John A. Griswold, 411,355. For Lieutenant-Governor—Allen C. Beach, 439,327; Alonzo B. Cornell, 411,670. For Canal Commissioner—Oliver Bascom, 439,126; Alexander Barkley, 411,522. For Inspector of State Prisons—David B. McNeil, 438,784; H. A. Barnum, 411,850. For Clerk of the Court of Appeals—E. O. Perrin, 438,357; C. H. Young, 412 080.

The Cole-Hiscock Trial—Acquittal of the Prisoner.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 7.

Gen. GEO. W. COLE has been acquitted of the charge of murder in killing L. H. HISCOCK for the alleged seduction of his (COLE'S) wife. The jury came into Court about 11 o'clock this morning. The foreman stated that they found the prisoner to be sane at the moment before and the moment after the killing, but they were in doubt as to his sanity on the instant of the homicide. The Judge said they must give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt; and, thus instructed, they rendered a verdict of acquittal.

Municipal Elections in Massachusetts.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 7.—FRANK DAVIS was elected Mayor to-day. The City Councils are Republican by large majorities.

TAUNTON, Mass., Dec. 7.—Mayor RHODES (Republican) was to-day reëlected with but slight opposition.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 7.—CHARLES H. SAUNDERS was to-day reëlected Mayor. A majority of the city officers are Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 7.—The municipal election here to-day resulted in the election of CHARLES A. WINCHESTER for Mayor, and ALBERT T. FOLSOM for City Clerk, by a vote of 1,063 to 498 for the Democratic ticket. Less than one-third of those registered voted.

The Militia in Arkansas—The Town of Augusta Seized and Martial Law Proclaimed.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Dec. 7.

A private dispatch from Augusta, Ark., this afternoon, says last evening a regiment of State militia under Gen. APHAM, entered the town and took possession of the telegraph offices, directing the operators not to send messages without their being read by the officers. They then placed guards on the street and proclaimed martial law. No reason is assigned for the occupation of the town.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY.

Thirty-third Anniversary Dinner—Gen. Grant Among the Guests.

The St. Nicholas Society, which was organized on the 20th of February, 1835, celebrated its thirty-third anniversary last evening by a banquet at Delmonico's.

The principal guest of the evening was the President elect of the United States, who arrived at an early hour, and was received by the President and Stewards of the Society, and subsequently introduced to the members of the Society present on the occasion. Among the other guests were the Governor elect of the State, Gens. Gilmore, Butterfield and Badeau, the Mayor elect, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Senator Murphy, Mr. Zimmerman, Minister from the Netherlands; Joseph Choate, Esq., President of the New-England Society; Mr. Archibald, the British Consul; Rev. Drs. De Witt and Vermilyea, Messrs. Patten and Escher, Mr. Moir, of the St. Andrew's Society, and Hon. James T. Brady. President of the St. Patrick's Society.

At 7 o'clock the company sat down to a banquet prepared as DELMONICO only can prepare one. The bill of fare had been prepared evidently with an eye to the requirements of the evening. It first admonished the guests, in choice Dutch, (Oranje Boven,) "to fill up the flowing bowl." After the soup came bass, with Nieuf Nederlands sauce. Then came a *timbale à la* St. Nicholas, and next a tenderloin *à la* Mynheer Beeckman, with a saddle of mutton *à la* William the Testy. A boiled turkey *à la* Peter the Headstrong, sweet-breads *à la* Stuyvesant, kool slau and sour krout followed. A Roman punch assisted these delicacies down, and then followed apple pudding *à la* Manhattan, the old familiar krullers and olikoeks.

As soon as the cloth was drawn, schnapps, pipes and tobacco were handed round. Gen. GRANT here found himself in his element, and, filling a pipe at least three feet long, puffed away with right good will. At 9 o'clock President BEECKMAN rapped with his gavel, and the historical rooster was at once placed on the table before him. The following toasts were then announced:

Santa Claus—The first Dutchman, and the founder of the St. Nicholas Society. Music—Mynheer Van Donck.

The President of the United States. Music—The President's March.

The Governor of the State of New-York. Music—The Governor's March.

The City of New-York—Her munificent charities, her schools and her commercial and financial supremacy, are the just pride of the American nation. Music—Home, Sweet Home.

The Union—Her Empire is Peace. Music—Star Spangled Banner.

The Army and the Navy—The memory of their heroic deeds will be forever cherished by a grateful people. Music—Rally 'Round the Flag.

Holland—May her children emulate the virtues of their ancestors. Music—Wilhelmus Van Nassauwen.

Our Sister Societies—To them a Dutchman's welcome, and for them a Dutchman's cheer. Music—We are a Band of Brothers.

The first toast was replied to by the Secretary of the Society, who read a humorous letter from Santa Claus, in which a comparison was drawn between Gen. GRANT and the Prince of Orange, commonly called "WILLIAM the Silent."

The second and third toasts were not responded to.

To the fourth toast, "The City of New-York," Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN responded. He could not see, he said, why he had been called on to respond to it, as he was no longer connected with the City. He then spoke of what New-York had done during the war, of her noble charities and her public schools. He also alluded to the sister Societies he saw represented, and to the Presidents of those Societies now present he would say, "Let us have peace." [Cheers.] He trusted that he should never be called on again to respond to the toast of "The City of New-York." He had had quite enough of it—the toast, he meant, and not the City.

A short and humorous address was also made by the Mayor elect, in which he endeavored to trace the founding of the St. Nicholas Society to NICHOLAS MACHIAVELLI, instead of Santa Claus.

To the fifth toast, "The Union," Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND responded. He said that the sentiment hardly needed a response. The Union is the idol of the American people. The efforts they had made, the devotion they had shown and the sacrifices they had offered up during the last few years, proved this. The war had been falsely represented as a struggle of one section of the country against another, but it was simply a war for the Union. So strong was this love of the Union that he believed the people would rather, had they been driven to that dire necessity, have preserved the Union even with JEFF. DAVIS at its head, than see the ties which unite us broken.

To the toast of "The Army and Navy" Gen. BUTTERFIELD responded by reading a dispatch from Santa Claus in the original Dutch, in which reference was made to the President, Governor and Mayor elect, and to a vast number of other distinguished individual. Gen. BUTTERFIELD concluded by giving as a sentiment, "The Citizen Soldier."

To this Gen. GILMORE briefly responded.

A letter was then read from the historian, J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, regretting his inability to be present on the occasion.

Short addresses followed, by Mr. ZIMMERMAN, Minister from the Netherlands, and Senator MURPHY, in response to the toast of "Holland." Mr. JOSEPH CHOATE and Hon. J. T. BRADY responded for "Our Sister Societies,"—shortly after which the company separated.

THE ERIE RAILWAY WAR.

Suit Against Mr. Drew—Claim for $1,000,000 Damages.

In the Supreme Court Chambers, nothing was done yesterday, but another suit was commenced as a skirmish or side attack in the great conflict. The following is the complaint:

The Erie Railway Company against DANIEL DREW and the Erie Railway Steamboat Company.

The Erie Railway Company, plaintiff, complains and alleges

1. That the plaintiff is a corporation under the laws of the State, and having for its principal object the construction and operation of a railway from New-York to Dunkirk and Buffalo with branches.

2. That at the time of making all the contracts hereinafter mentioned, except the last, the defendant DREW was a director of this plaintiff, its treasurer and a member of its Executive Committee, and in possession of an influence greater than that of any other person over the plaintiff's affairs.

3. That, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, in March, 1862, the plaintiff was possessed of five steamboats on Lake Erie, which carried freight for the plaintiff's benefit to and from its stations at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and the business of said boats was very profitable.

4. That, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, in the said month of March, 1862, the said DREW, with intent to defraud the plaintiffs, induced the directors of the plaintiff to sell to the defendant, the Erie Railway and Steamboat Company, the said five steamboats for $105,000, which was much less than their value, and to enter into a contract with the said other defendant, the Erie Railway and Steamboat Company, whereby the plaintiff agreed to pay to the said Company from $28,000 to $48,000 per annum for the service of each boat during eight months.

5. That the said boats were sold as aforesaid, and the said contract entered into and the money paid accordingly until February, 1867, when the said DREW, with intent to defraud the plaintiff, induced the directors of the plaintiff to make a new contract in place of the former one for the use of seven boats, at $50,000 each per annum, for the service during eight months.

6. That on the 1st of September, 1868, the said contract was canceled by mutual consent, and the plaintiff purchased seven boats from the defendant, the Erie Railway Steamboat Company giving therefor the plaintiff's promissory notes for $300,000.

7. That the said DREW has always been and still is the President of the Erie Railway Steamboat Company and its principal stockholder, and the organization of that Company was had by him mainly with a view to covering up his frauds in the matters aforesaid.

8. That the whole object of the defendants in making the arrangement aforesaid (except the termination of the contract) was to make the plaintiff surrender to them a safe and profitable part of its business, and to obtain a large amount of money from the plaintiff without consideration or risk.

9. That, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, the profits realized by the defendants from running the said boats, after paying all expenses, and including the notes aforesaid, exceed $600,000—all of which might and would have come to the plaintiff but for the execution of the fraudulent schemes aforesaid.

10. That said notes are negotiable in form, and the plaintiff is informed and believes that the defendants intend to dispose of them to other persons, who may purchase them in good faith and for value, to the great prejudice of the plaintiff. Wherefore plaintiff demands judgment.

1. That the defendants account for all the profit earned by them, or either of them, from steamboats running for or in connection with the plaintiffs railway.

2. That the defendants be enjoined from parting with any of the said notes mentioned in the complaint, except to the plaintiff.

3. That the said notes be delivered up and canceled.

4. That the defendant DANIEL DREW pay to the plaintiff $1,000,000 damages.

Field & Shearman, plaintiff's attorneys.

The Gatewood Suicide.

The oft-adjourned inquest in the case of Mrs. MARY A. GATEWOOD, the alleged kleptomaniac, who committed suicide recently at No. 44 South Washington-square, was yesterday closed by Coroner FLYNN, as Mr. KENNEDY had appeared as a witness in the case.

The details as to the arrest and to the manner in which the unfortunate lady took her life were again given by the officers present at the time.

Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY testified: I am Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police; I reside at No. 135 West Twenty-second-street; I have nothing to say; I never saw the deceased lady; I knew nothing of the matter until I heard of her death; I caused her arrest in 1864; the detective told me that she had delivered up the property and acknowledged that it had been stolen, and that it belonged to Mrs. WILLIAMS; and the detective said there was more stolen property in her room; I directed him to take it and deliver it to the Property Clerk.

The jury rendered a verdict of suicidal death.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

Gen. GRANT yesterday morning visited the new Quartermaster's storehouse, corner of Houston and Greene streets, and was shown through the building. Returning thence to the St. Nicholas Hotel, he spent the rest of the day quietly in his room receiving a few visitors. Gov. FENTON and Mr. BENJ. F. FIELD, President of the St. Nicholas Society, called, and, on the invitation of the latter, the General consented to be present at the dinner of the society in the evening. To-night Gen. GRANT dines with the Union League Club, and to-morrow night he will be entertained by Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS at the residence of that gentleman. The next morning he returns to Washington.

The Marsh Bond Case.

The case of J. AUGUSTUS MARSH, the young broker, who stands charged with having obtained $15,000 in bonds from HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, at No. 38 Wall-street, by means of a worthless check, was yesterday advanced a stage by Justice HOGAN, who held an examination. T. HOBART OGDEN THOMPSON was examined, and testified to the purchase of the bonds by MARSH and the giving of the worthless check. THOMAS J. TEMPLE, partner of the accused, testified to the dissolution of partnership prior to the giving of the check in the firm name, and to the fact of the frequent accommodation in the way of overdrawing obtained from time to time at their bank.

The examination was then closed for the present, owing to the absence of HEISER in Tennessee. It will be resumed on Thursday. The Magistrate agreed to reduce the bail for Mr. MARSH to $5,000. As he was unable to furnish it when the case was adjourned, he was sent back to a cell.

Fire in Delancey-street—Two Women Burned to Death.

At 1:15 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the rear room of the first floor of the tenement-house on the rear of No. 252 Delancey-street. The firemen were quickly on the spot, and the flames were soon extinguished. When the smoke had partially lifted, so that an inspection of the premises was possible, it was found that all the inmates had made their escape except the occupants of the room in which the fire originated. There were two aged sisters, both widows, named McCUNE and CROWLEY, whose charred and blackened bodies were found stretched upon the floor. The lateness of the hour and the remoteness of the scene of the disaster render it impossible to give further details. The loss on the building will not exceed $2,000. It was said that the two women were carpet sewers, and as they were of intemperate habits it was presumed the fire originated from carelessness.

The Hamilton Murder Case.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday, at the Sixth Ward Police Station, over the remains of THOMAS HAMILTON, who died on Sunday morning at No. 22 Mulberry-street from the effects of a stab wound, as already published in the TIMES.

The evidence given was that in detail already published, and resulted in the finding by the jury of the following verdict:

"That THOMAS HAMILTON came to his death by a stab-wound at the hands of some person unknown, and the jury further believe that the stabbing was received during an attack made by deceased and others upon said person, and that it was inflicted in self-defence."

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 3 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A resolution to donate $50,000 to the House of the Good Shepherd, the amount to be used for the completion of the new building of the institution, and be inserted in the Comptroller's estimates for 1869, was presented, and laid over.

Resolutions to repair piers at the foot of Twentieth and Twenty-eighth-street, North River, were laid over.

There being barely a quorum present, the Board then adjourned to Wednesday next.

Colored Orphan Asylum.

The lady directors of this institution held their annual meeting at noon, yesterday, at No. 7 East Fourteenth-street, Mrs. AUGUSTUS TABER presiding.

Mrs. SUSAN H. LAUDON, the Treasurer, read the report, which showed that the receipts for the past year amounted to $115,743 66, and the expenditures to $113,296 02, leaving a balance on hand of $1,447 04. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: First Directress, Mrs. AUGUSTUS TABER; Second Directress, Miss ANNA H. SHOTWELL; Secretary, Mrs. SARAH S. MURRAY; Treasurer, Mrs. CHAS. LAUDON.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A BOLD ROBBERY.—We yesterday stated the fact of the arrest of SILAS HAIGHT and WILLIAM THOMPSON, on a charge of robbing NELLIE HARDING, of No. 10 Niels on-place, of a watch worth $175. In the complaint made yesterday it is alleged that the two men, on Sunday evening, entered the parlor of the house where NELLIE and GRACE MINTURN were seated, and after some conversation, one of them seized NELLIE by the hand, and endeavored to wrench her diamond ring from her finger. Failing in this effort, he snatched her watch from its chain, and the two men fled from the house, the girls following to the door and crying for the Police. The two men fled and were pursued by Officer RANDALL, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who had heard the alarm. After a short chase, which was joined in by Officer LORING, of the same precinct, the fellows were captured and the watch was found in the street, close by THOMPSON, when he was arrested. The prisoners were exceedingly doubtful of the truth of these statements, but were held for examination.

UNION REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Conservative Republican Executive Committee met last evening, at their headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, P. C. VAN WYCK, Vice-Chairman, presiding, and ANDREW JACKSON PLUMB acting as Secretary. After the transaction of unfinished business, it was resolved to issue a call for primary meetings, to be held on the 29th inst., in the various Assembly Districts, to elect delegates to compose the General Committee for 1869, and also officers of the various Assembly District Associations, after which the Committee adjourned *sine die.*

CHARITY FAIRS.—A Fair for the benefit of the Church of the Holy Light and Home for the Blind, will be held on Dec. 15, 16 and 17, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Broadway, corner of Thirty-seventh-street. A Ladies' Fair, for the benefit of St. Stephen's Catholic Church, will be held in the basement hall of the church, commencing Dec. 8. Entrances on Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, near Third-avenue.

JOHN B. GOUGH ON "CIRCUMSTANCES."—Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH delivered his popular lecture on "Circumstances" at Steinway Hall last evening before a large audience. His eloquent words were listened to with rapt attention. To-morrow evening he is to give his lecture on "Curiosity" at Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Sunday School.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY.—A meeting of opponents of the further construction of the Elevated Railway in Greenwich-street was held yesterday at Nos. 45 and 47 Jay-street. It was resolved to memorialize the Legislature to annul the charter of the Company, on the ground that property would be seriously injured all along the line, and business be driven from the streets.

FIRE IN SUFFOLK-STREET.—At 12 o'clock yesterday a fire occurred at No. 11 Suffolk-street, in the rear basement, occupied by WM. CLARK, resulting in a damage to clothing and furniture of $300; no insurance. The building is owned by Dr. MONELL, who sustained a loss of $100.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MISSING.—Mr. JOSEPH S. MARTIN, a carpenter and builder, residing in Fourth-avenue, near Seventeenth-street, has been missing from home since Saturday morning. He drew a check for $600 from the City Bank on Saturday. It is understood that he went to New-York.

THE GRAND JURY AND ELECTION FRAUDS.—Judge TROY, in charging the Grand Jury yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, recommended them to consider the election frauds, especially those alleged to have been committed in the Sixth Assembly District, and informed them that he was determined to keep them together until they did.

ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUD.—The case of HENRY SEILER, the new Superintendent of the Poor, was up before United States Commissioner JONES yesterday. CONSTANTINE WEIK testified that he had received naturalization papers from SEILER, which papers a man named HENRY had procured in New-York. The case was adjourned until Friday.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON will appear before the Long Island Historical Society this evening, and present a report on the objects and operations of the Palestine Exploration Fund, with special reference to the recent explorations in Jerusalem.

NEW-JERSEY.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—On Saturday last an affray took place between THOMAS, son of Dr. LAFEN, and a market-boy named THOMAS HERRING, at Newark. While passing the Doctor's residence in Newark a snowball was thrown at HERRING by the Doctor's younger son. The former retaliated, and a fight was the consequence, during which THOMAS LAFEN interfered, and struck the market boy on the head with a coal shovel, rendering him insensible. HERRING was taken to the Doctor's house, whence, after the blood had been washed away, he was sent to his home, but having since then become so dangerously ill, his affidavit and final statement were taken, and young LAFEN was taken into custody.

BUTCHERED.—An old man named HENRY BROWN, aged 74, was run over yesterday afternoon by a train at the Washington-street crossing of the New-Jersey Railroad. He was actually cut in two, his legs having been severed close to the body. The accident is said to be the result of gross carelessness on the part of the railroad authorities. Deceased had been a farmer, and had resided with his son-in-law at No. 173 Washington-street, Jersey City.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT MORRIS PLAINS.—A freight train upon the Morris and Essex Railroad was thrown from the track near Morris Plains last evening, causing considerable destruction of property and a heavy loss to the Company. By this accident the eastward bound trains were delayed for a space of two hours.

Personal.

The prominent arrivals at the principal hotels in the City yesterday were as follows: Sir Charles Bright, of England, is at the Everett House. Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, and Capt. Dixon, of the British Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Washington; Hon. J. H. Gillespie, of Troy; Hon. J. Davenport, of Richmond, and Gen. H. L. Robinson, of Binghamton, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Charles Daniels, of Buffalo; Hon. Thomas Powell, of England; Hon. D. B. Blair, of San Francisco; Hon. T. B. Hastings, of St. Louis, and H. Wall, Esq., of England, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. W. G. Rankin, of the United States Army, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. J. E. Arnold, of Milwaukee, is at the St. Charles Hotel.

A Card from Mr. Eaton.

No. 11 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a circular published in the papers yesterday, and purporting to be the production of JAY GOULD, I am arraigned for something charged as having been done by me in connection with SAMUEL MARSH, HENRY L. PIERSON, THOMAS W. GALE, WILLIAM B. SKIDMORE and others, as members of the old Erie Board of Directors.

Whether being found in such company and being condemned by Mr. JAY GOULD would be misfortunes, I should have to submit to the public judgment, were it not the fact, as I declare it to be, that the whole charge made or insinuated, as against me, is without foundation in truth. Not being engaged, as I am, in public proceedings to bring Mr. GOULD to judgment, the other gentlemen can wait the bringing of Mr. GOULD'S suit, if he shall bring any, against them for an occasion to make their response.

D. B. EATON.

M. J. Paillard & Co.,

No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, offer for the Holidays the LARGEST and finest stock of MUSICAL BOXES ever collected in this City. They have been carefully selected, and cannot fail to please the most exacting. PRICES ARE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. Popular, Operatic and Sacred tunes arranged in a variety of ways.

THE TOY MUSICAL BOX is a very desirable plaything for children.—*Advertisement.*

The Lucius Hart Manufacturing Co.,

No. 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., offer their fine stock of SILVER-PLATED WARE at very low prices until the 1st of January. Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Ice Pitchers, Casters. Staple and Fancy Articles in great variety for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. ☞ The oldest Plated Warehouse in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

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Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

Vermont Spring Water.

Depot, No. 417 Broome-st. SAXE & Co.—*Advertisement.*

GOUGE'S system of ventilation has been in use eight years. No success no pay. Book, with hundreds of distinguished references, free. H. A. GOUGE, No. 254 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Use the Automatic Clothes Washer and Boiler. Dispenses with labor and wear of clothes. Send stamp for circular. Depot No. 19 Cortlandt-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news or interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

An Extended Popularity.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" have been before the public many years. Each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world. The Troches are pronounced universally superior to all other articles used for similar purposes. For relieving Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases the Troches have been proved reliable.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av. We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Buy Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye.

TRY MILLER'S 25 CENT HAIR INVIGORATOR. Sold by all Druggists. DEPOT, No. 56 Dey-st.

A Holiday Present.—Appropriate and useful. BACON'S PATENT HOME GYMNASIUM is the most complete apparatus for physical training ever invented. Dio Lewis says: "It is an important contribution to our means of physical culture, and is undoubtedly the best apparatus ever devised for home use." Descriptive circulars sent by mail free. Sent by express on receipt of price, $15, including book of instructions and illustrations. Call and examine it. BIDWELL & CO., office of the *Eclectic Magazine*, No. 108 Fulton-st., New-York. Agents wanted.

Important Sale of Diamond and Other Fine Jewelry.—Particular attention is called to the very extensive sale of the finest stock of Jewelry and Precious Stones, by order of E. W. Burr, Receiver and Trustee, ever offered at auction in this country, to be continued THIS DAY, at the store No. 791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church, by HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

Do you want a timekeeper? If so, ask your watchmaker for a Bonel and Courvoisier Nickel Watch; Prize Medal awarded at London, Paris and Swiss Expositions, for best performance. QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., (up stairs,) only wholesale agents for the manufacturers.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

A Little Sicker to Make Well is False Logic. Quit it, and try WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

HOWARD—MURPHY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, at the 7th-av. United Presbyterian Church, by Rev. James Harper, JAMES HOWARD, Jr., to KATE A., daughter of James Murphy, all of this City.

DIED.

BAKER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 7, 1868, ABRAM W., youngest son of Charles H. and Elizabeth Baker, in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 209 West 25th-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

BABBIDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 6, ELIZABETH FRAZAR, daughter of Mrs. B. D. Babbidge, aged 46 years.

BALES.—On Monday morning, Dec. 7, HENRIETTA, wife of George E. Bales.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 265 West 22d-st., on Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M.

BILSBORROW.—On Sunday, Dec. 6, ROBERT BILSBORROW, aged 73 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 82 Madison-st., near Catharine-st.

BURDEN.—In Paris, on Monday, Nov. 23, HENRY JOHN BURDEN, formerly of Madeira.

CLARK.—In Paterson, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 7, after a short illness, ANN, wife of Edward Clark, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 68 Ellison-st., Paterson.

DEESON.—At Holly Grove, Lake Providence, La., on Thursday, Dec. 3, in the 37th year of her age, HATTIE LOUISE WORCESTER, wife of the late Wm. M. Deeson, of that place.

FARRELL.—At his residence, 14th-st., near 5th-av., South Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 7, THOMAS FARRELL.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, without further notice.

JACKSON.—On Monday, Dec. 7, ROBERT COLVILLE, son of Daniel and Annie Jackson, aged 5 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his father, 118th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

JAMES.—At Bergen, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 6, REBECCA STEVENSON, wife of Thomas W. James, Esq., aged 43 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M., from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City.

LUDLOW.—At Westchester, on Friday, Dec. 4, CHARLES AUGUSTUS LUDLOW, 21 years of age, son of Robert H. Ludlow.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday next, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at Mott Haven Station, Harlem Railroad, on arrival of the 10 o'clock A. M. train from the City.

LATHUP.—In New-York, on Monday, Dec. 7, HENRY M. LATHUP, aged 29 years.

MINOR.—On Monday, Dec. 7, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. ANN MINOR, daughter of the late Archibald Taylor.

The friends of the family and of her nephew, John H. Gourlie, are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 8, at 2 P. M., at No. 26 West 17th-st. The remains will be conveyed on the following morning to Green-Wood Cemetery by the immediate relatives of the family.

OLDS.—At Centreville, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 5, Mrs. JANE N. OLDS, wife of S. A. Olds, of this City.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Church, Bergen Point, N. J., at 1½ o'clock on Tuesday, the 8th inst. The trains leave New-Jersey Central Railroad Depot, foot of Liberty-st., at 1 P. M.

O'DONOHUE.—On Monday, Dec. 7, MATILDA MARY IRENE RILEY, wife of Thomas J. O'Donohue. Also, on the same day, her infant son, FRANCIS XAVIER, aged 17 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

O'REILLY.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 6, Dr. JOHN O'REILLY.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 46 Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 10 A. M., to St. Anne's Church, 8th-st., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Members of New-York Academy of Medicine and of New-York County Medical Association, also relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend.

O'HARA.—On Sunday, Dec. 6, of pneumonia, EDITH, daughter of C. E. and Kate O'Hara, aged 10 weeks.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral to-day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M., from No. 45 West 47th-st.

PERCY.—On Monday, Dec. 7, GILBERT PERCY, aged 21 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, from No. 47 West 38th-st.

POLLOCK.—On Sunday, Dec. 6, JOHN POLLOCK, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his brothers, Samuel and James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 249 West 20th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

RIDGWAY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 7, 1868, SARAH MARIA RIDGWAY, widow of James L. Ridgway, in the 65th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Being about to remove on 1st of January, we are prepared to to close out, AT RETAIL, our splendid wholesale stock of

CHROMOS AND FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES
AND VIEWS, ALBUMS, CARVED
BRACKETS, &c.
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St. Nicholas Block. No. 501 Broadway.
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JARDINIERES, CARD STANDS, &c., &c.
BOHEMIAN DESSERT SETS, TOILET WARE, &c.,
IN ROSE, WHITE AND GREEN.
REAL BRONZE
CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
JUST OPENED.
ALSO,
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GORHAM PLATED WARE,
At Manufacturers' Prices.
Also,
FINE PLATED WARE, EXTRA QUALITY,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

DECORATED FRENCH CHINA, FINE CUT AND
ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, PARIAN
STATUARY, &c.
OIL-PAINTINGS and ALABASTERS from ITALY.
CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES of the handsomest patterns in GLASS, BRONZE and ORMOLU, of foreign and domestic manufacture.

N. B. HOLIDAY PRESENTS selected in advance will be carefully retained for delivery at any specified time. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

JOSEPH S. MARTIN, carpenter and builder, of Gowanus, South Brooklyn, aged 60, florid complexion, gray hair and beard, and wearing a gray suit, with black overcoat and stiff felt hat, has been missing from his home and business since Saturday morning, Dec. 5, about 11 o'clock.

Information from any person knowing him, or who has seen him since that time, will be gratefully received by his family, at his residence, 4th-av., near 17th-st., Brooklyn, or addressed to G. M. MARTIN, No. 127 Broad-st., New-York.

FRIENDLY COUNSEL FOR GIRLS, IS the name of a charming new book, full, not only of friendly words, but golden utterances for young ladies. Eighteen topics are lovingly dwelt upon, every one of which is important and practical. A book every mother should put into the hands of her daughter. * * * Price, $1 50. * * * Sold, together with all other new books, by CARLETON, Publisher, No. 497 Broadway, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

A NEW IDEA IN THE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINES.—Bartlett's Patent "Speed" Wheel, with which these machines run with perfect ease as rapidly without the treadle as other machines do with the treadle. The style sold at $25 will do all the family sewing; warranted and kept in order. Salesrooms, No. 569 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S GREAT WORK.

FALLEN PRIDE; OR, THE MOUNTAIN GIRL'S LOVE. By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, now being published in weekly installments in the Philadelphia *Saturday Night*, is this day published in book form by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia,

and is for sale by all booksellers and news agents.

It is published in a large duodecimo volume, in uniform style with all Mrs. Southworth's works, and sold at the low price of $1 75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover.

Read what the editors of the *Saturday Night* say of it in their paper, editorially:

FALLEN PRIDE; OR, THE MOUNTAIN GIRL'S LOVE, is one of the best, if not the best and most absorbing story ever written by Mrs. Southworth, the Queen of American novelists. It abounds in thrilling incidents, increases in interest at every step, and culminates in a powerful and startling manner. We thus call the attention of our readers to it, knowing that if they once enter upon its perusal, they will indorse every word we have said in its praise. It is issued in a large duodecimo volume, in uniform style with all her previous works, and sold at the low price of $1 75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover, and will be sent free of postage on receipt of price by the publishers.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS have also just issued a new, complete and uniform edition of all the popular works by Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. Their names are as follows. Price of each $1 50 in paper, or $1 75 in cloth:

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Fallen Pride	$1 50	The Lost Heiress	$1 50
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Above books are each published in paper cover at $1 50 each, or each one is issued in cloth at $1 75 each.

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DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
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RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
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SPECIAL DEPOSIT for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

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FIRST MORTAGE BONDS,
Eight per cent Interest in Coin,
INDORSED BY THE
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PAYABLE IN TWENTY YEARS,

in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable in March and September, in New-York.

Issue restricted by law to $16,000 per mile on completed and equipped road, which is less than half its cost.

The State of Alabama, we are assured, paid all through the late war the interest on her debt in coin, and at a great expense.

We have had the questions of law relating to the security of investors in these bonds carefully examined by competent counsel, and we recommend them as a most desirable security to parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

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150 BONDS of the above road will be sold at 87, giving the interest from Aug. 1 to the buyer. These bonds are offered to the public over any other in market because:

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2. The property cost in cash three times the amount of bonds upon it.
3. The Company owes no floating debt whatever. The materials are all of the best kind, and all paid for in cash; stone piers to bridges, and some bridges of iron; 91 miles now running.
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5. The business at present is all local, and cannot be interfered with.
6. The Directors hold three-quarters of the stock for permanent investment.
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OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD.,
NO. 119 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 5.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from the evening of SATURDAY, 12th, to the morning of the 28th December instant, prior to the election of directors, to be held on 28th instant.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

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BRANCH OFFICES: 1227 Broadway, New-York,
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T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Secretary.

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Coupon, '81......	114¾	115	5-20 Coupon, '68..	110¾	111
5-20 Regis., 1862..	106¾	107	10-40 Registered..	105	105½
5-20 Coupon, '62..	111¾	112	10-40 Coupon.....	105¾	106
5-20 Coupon, '64..	107¾	108	Gold...........	136	136½
5-20 Coupon, '65..	108	108½	U. S. Cur. Pac...	99	99¼
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Collections made everywhere promptly.

U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Loans negotiated.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

PROPOSALS FOR $75,000 CITY CEMETERY STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of "City Cemetery Stock," authorized by chap. 177, laws of 1868, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 20, 1868.

Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the purchase of a plot of ground by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, within the boundaries of this State, suitable for a public cemetery or burial ground additional to the plots now used by them for such purpose.

The stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of August, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Cemetery Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 23, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
ALBANY, Nov. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
RICH. W. ROCHE, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE, SANDUSKY, OHIO, Nov. 21, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this Company due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.
RUSH R. SLOANE, President.

OFFICE AMERICAN PADDLE-WHEEL COMPANY,
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M.
H. C. PECK, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1868.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due Jan. 1, 1869, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FIFTY SHARES OXFORD IRON COMPANY, 3,000 shares Central Petroleum Company, 360 shares Stout Coal Company, for sale at the office of DRAKE BROTHERS, No. 16 Broad-st.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby-st.
Established 1850.

Manufacturers of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, HALL and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE of the latest styles and finish, suitable for City and country houses.
All goods guaranteed as represented.
Goods carefully packed for shipping.

HOUSEKEEPERS SUPPLIED WITH CARPETS, furniture, oil-cloths, bedding, &c., at very low prices, and can pay by the week or month at GREENE & CO., No. 128 8th-av., corner 20th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HEAVY GRAIN,
KIP,
CALF,
THICK
BOOTS AT AUCTION.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., No. 7 College-place, between Murray and Barclay sts., will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
Also, a large assortment of
SHOES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on MONDAY, the 28th day of December 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

319 field, siege and sea-coast cannon, howitzers and mortars, cast iron (317) and bronze (2) of various calibres.
97 wrought iron gun carriages and cast iron mortar beds.
Large quantity of artillery implements and equipments.
13,249 shot, shell, spherical case, stands of grape and canister for smooth bore and rifled guns of various calibres.
36 foreign model arms of various calibres.
10 Burnside's carbines, in good order.
189 rifled muskets, altered to percussion, calibre .69, in good order.
348 foot artillery swords, in good order.
735 Springfield riflemuskets, calibre .58.
27 rifles, assorted.
13 sporting rifles and shot guns.
66 light artillery sabres.
273 N. C. O. and musicians' swords.
Infantry accoutrements, horse equipments and small-arm appendages.
Artillery and cavalry bits and iron parts for field carriages.
27,678 cartridge bags (flannel and serge.)
Rope and corn sacks.
Blacksmiths', carpenters', saddlers' and armorers' tools, &c.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of cannon, fourteen days for all other stores.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. cash to be paid on the day of sale, balance on delivery of the goods.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States in his opinion may be subserved by so doing.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Major of Ordnance, Brevet Col. U. S. A., Comdg.

AUTOGRAPHS AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Salerooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
MONDAY, Dec. 7, and following days at 7 P. M.,
AUTOGRAPHS.

The entire collection of autographs of Mr. O. T. Keeler, of Columbus, Miss.—the result of thirty years' labor in collecting, and consisting entirely of American autographs. Catalogues ready, and autographs on view.

GREAT SALE OF WORKS OF ART.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 10, at 7 o'clock—Messrs. Viti Brothers' special sale of selected works of art from the studios of Italy, comprising elegantly-carved classical vases, groups, "The Sabines," "Three Graces," Verde de Prato statuary, ormolu gilt ornaments and figures, Etruscan and Grecian vases, "The Lotta Romana," "Dance of Venus," bisque figures and mantel vases, of designs never before exhibited. Catalogues ready, and goods on exhibition day and evening.

SATURDAY, DEC. 12—150 OIL-PAINTINGS, by Mr. Rossiter, Mr. Culverhouse and Mr. Ream. Catalogues ready, and paintings on exhibition day and evening.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, DEC. 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
PEREMPTORY SALE OF MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, NEAR THE FULTON FERRY, BELONGING TO THE "BACH ESTATE."
COLUMBIA AND FURMAN STS., BROOKLYN, NEAR THE FULTON FERRY.—The large property known as "Bach's Distillery," comprising four large four-story brick stores, beside large and conveniently-arranged buildings for still and rectifying rooms, &c., &c., known as Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25 Furman-st. Also, a good brick dwelling, 21.5x29.6, on Columbia-st. The engines and machinery, stills, &c., can be purchased at an appraised value.

ALSO,
Four-story building southwest corner Washington and Concord sts., 28.2x105, known as "Lyceum Hall." Maps at No. 17 Cedar-st., New-York.

J. A. PUNDERFORD, Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The sale of ninety-two pairs boots, one hundred and seventeen pairs cacks, one hundred and sixty-seven pairs slippers, seventy-two pairs gaiters, show-cases, chest of drawers, lasts, dies, &c., &c., the stock of a first-class store advertised for sale Nov. 18, and adjourned to the 25th of November, at corner of William and Frankfort sts., will take place Dec. 8, 1868, at 12 M., at the store of J. A. Punderford, No. 85 Gold-st., New-York.
WILLIAM D. JONES, Assignee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st., fifth sale, by order of J. O. Barton, Assignee of Pendleton & Co. Manufacturing Company, silver-plated ware; also, a portion of their imported plate and cutlery.

On WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
Superb Paris and Vienna fancy goods, clocks, bronzes, Parians, &c., all fresh goods, suitable for holiday presents.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the storage warehouse of H. G. Haeger, No. 301 West 34th-st., corner of 8th-av.: Parlor, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen furniture, viz.: 15 carpets, mirrors, suites in hair-cloth and reps, black walnut bookcases, bureau, washstands, extension tables, buffets, mattresses, feather beds, pillows, together with a large lot of crockery, glassware, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868. oc15-lawtelJan

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.

50 Parcels of Land,

CONTAINING ABOUT

250 LOTS,

PART OF THE MORRIS ESTATE.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1868, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., by order of the Trustee,
50 PARCELS OF LAND,
Containing about 250 lots, situated on Central-av., near 171st-st., and three miles south of Kingsbridge.

This tract of land forms part of the Morris estate, and has been in the possession of the Morris family for nearly 200 years. Its advantages of situation cannot be overstated.

It is now proposed to place this section of Westchester County under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners, and the advantages to grow out of that circumstance are incalculable, as the Central-av. Grand Boulevard will run through the property. The communication with the lower portion of New-York City is by means of railroads now in operation, which makes these lots as desirable and convenient as Murray Hill is at the present time.

For maps, diagrams and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

By direction of the President of the United States the following condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered at public auction at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

54 cast-iron cannon,	1 boring machine,
Artillery implements and equipments.	1 vertical drill,
	1 hand force-pump,
Muskets, rifles and swords,	Blacksmiths', carpenters'
Infantry equipments,	and finishers' tools,
Spare parts of small arms,	Scrap iron and steel.

Catalogues giving more detailed information can be had by application at the Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington City.
C. P. KINGSBURY,
Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.
WATERTOWN ARSENAL, Mass., Nov. 17, 1868.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
NEW CROP VALENCIA ORANGES.
550 cases new crop Valencia Oranges, landing ex steamer *China*.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN,
President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., SUN BUILDING,
Opposite City Hall.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax.
CHAS. K. GRAHAM, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st., N. Y.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid, free of Government tax, on all sums from 5 to 5,000 dollars. Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by
UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st.
Assets, $5,450,231 34.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL,
DIVIDEND NO. 16.

The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution, dated Nov. 30, 1868, declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on account of PRINCIPAL OF REGISTERED ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL BONDS. Said dividend will be paid to the holder of said bonds at the office of Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the first Monday of January, 1869.

The bonds must be presented for examination before the payment of the dividend, in order that they may be verified.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
SHERIDAN WAIT. } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1868.

DIVIDEND NO. 26.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 145 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of two per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, from the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after Jan. 20, 1869, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the books of the Company at the close of business, on the 21st December inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 21st inst., and opened on the morning of the 21st January prox.
O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 26th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1868.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
The 122d Quarter of the Institution, (the 6th of the College,) will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 25.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

A LADY HAVING A PLEASANT COUNtry home, convenient to the City, would like to take under her care one or two little children; would be willing to take the entire care of an infant. Address, immediately, H. L., Box No. 1,534 Post Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies. No 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 34 West 52d-st., New-York.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITing, grammar, spelling, &c., taught at TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery, day and evening. Ladies' Department.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

W. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Boys prepared for business or College.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT OF BACON'S PATENT HOME GYMNASIUM on fifth page.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching music, French and English, would like to give lessons for her board. Address Rev. Mr. SOHLINGER, No. 629 9th-st., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY FROM CONNECTICUT, an experienced teacher, wishes to teach in a family or school; can teach four languages, mathematics and music. Address C. M., Box No. 108 Times Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY WAGNER and JOHN STABENER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GUSTAVE FRANK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Frank Brothers, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES O. WEST, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Dec. 7, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARK SHABEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Mark Shaben, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
A. L. SANGER, Solicitor for Petitioner.
d1-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD MONTGOMERY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Archibald Montgomery, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street (corner Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n24-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. FISKE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John A. Fiske, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n24-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PIERREPONT EDWARDS JOHNSON and SAMUEL WINTERNITZ, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Pierrepont Edwards Johnson and Samuel Winternitz, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the —— day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of December, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d8-law3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BARNETT LEVY individually, and as a member of the firm of LEVY & KRAEMER, bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 27th day of November, 1868.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Barnett Levy, individually, and as a member of the firm of Levy & Kraemer, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
d8-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,311.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC ROSENSTOCK and WILLIAM FELSNER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Rosenstock and William Felsner, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
d1-law3wTu JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.

NO. 1,597.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY FALLS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY FALLS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1868.
HUNTING M. STEWART, Assignee,
d1-law3wTu* No. 261 Washington-st.

NO. 1,650.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of IVERSON W. KNAPP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Iverson W. Knapp, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of November, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d1-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED EMANUEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alfred Emanuel, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1868.
d1-law3wTu* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FELIX A. FINN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Felix A. Finn, of Pleasant Valley, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1868.
d8-law3wTu ROBT. F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF MILTON A. FOWLER, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT BARKER, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Dexter Reynolds, Executor of said estate, at his residence, in the City of Albany, on or before the 29th day of March next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said Executor out of said estate.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1868.
DEXTER REYNOLDS,
s8-law6mTu Executor of said estate.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
No. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1868.

ON AND AFTER JAN. 1, 1869, THE Metropolitan Board of Health will enforce the seventh section of the act entitled "An Act for the Regulation of Tenement and Lodging Houses in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn," chapter 908, Laws of 1867, viz.: "No vault, cellar or underground room shall be occupied as a place of lodging or sleeping, except the same shall be approved in writing and a permit given therefor by the Metropolitan Board of Health."
By order of the Board.
EMMONS CLARK,
Secretary.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Dec. 4, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 7th day of October, 1868, to the date of payment.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST Dental Establishment in the City. Sets of teeth on fine gold, $40; platina, $30; coralite, $12 to $15, *including extracting under Gas*. Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 117 23d-st., near 4th-av. Call and examine specimens.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

"MAISON DE DENTELLES," NO. 9 WEST 23D-ST., 5TH-AV. HOTEL—Rich black lace shawls, laces of all kinds, and French embroideries cheaper than ever, to close out this superb stock by Jan. 1, at retail.

DRY GOODS.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS AND LACE CURTAINS.

NO. 686 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY!

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!

We have now on hand an unusually choice and varied assortment of
FANCY DRY GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS and SMALL WARES,
HOSIERY and WHITE GOODS,
PERFUMERY and JEWELRY.

In selecting the above stocks, special reference has been made to the Holidays, and a great assortment of articles will be found suitable for presents, such as Neckties, Bows, Sashes, Embroidered and Initial Handkerchiefs, Real Lace Trimmed Hdkfs., Gents', Ladies' Misses' and Lads' Hdkfs., of every variety, put up in boxes, expressly for Christmas Gifts. All kinds of Lace Vails, Coiffures and Barbes, Real Lace and Embroidered Collars and Sets, Real Thread and Llama Shawls, Real Camel's Hair and Cashmere Scarfs, fine Cloth Gloves, Alexandre's Kid Gloves, Tidies, Doilies, Table and Piano Covers, Fancy Skirts, Baskets, What-nots, Carved Brackets, &c.; Pocket-books, Card-cases, Fans, Leather and Fancy Bags, Reticules, Spool Cotton and Silk in boxes for gifts, Scissor Cases, Silver Thimbles, Worsted Slipper and Cushion Patterns, Jet, Gilt and Steel Sets of Jewelry, Perfumery, Lubin's Extracts, Brushes, Combs, Dressing Cases.

TOILET SETS.

TOILET BOXES, MIRRORS, &c.

IN ADDITION to the above magnificent assortment of our regular stocks, we have imported a fine line of French, German and Vienna Fancy Goods, Gilt Ornaments, Jewel Stands, Inlaid and Carved Writing Desks, with Hdkf., Glove and Jewel Boxes to match, Silk, Satin and Rosewood Hdkf. and Glove Boxes, Perfumery Cases, Vases and Mantel Ornaments, in splendid variety; French Marble, Gilt and Alabaster Clocks, Real Bronze Statuettes and Groups, Parian Busts and Figures, Card Stands, Bisque Ornaments, Fancy Work Boxes, and our usual Christmas Stock of Dolls and Toys of every description.

In addition to the above, we have recently opened a Silver Ware and Clock Department, and we design to exhibit for the Holidays a splendid line of these goods, comprising the choicest patterns in triple-plated ware, from the best manufacturers. Tea Sets, Tete-a-tete Sets, Trays, Syrup Cups, Spoon Holders, Castors, Cake Baskets, Pitchers, Goblets, Bouquet Stands, Toilet Stands, Wine Stands, Pickle Jars, Celery Jars, Butter Dishes, Cream and Sugar Bowls, Butter Knives, and all sizes of Knives, Forks and Spoons, all of which we will guarantee to be of the best quality.

Also, in solid silver ware of the celebrated Gorham manufacture, Sets of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Napkin Rings, Sugar Tongs, &c., put in handsome cases, specially for Holiday Gifts.

All these goods herein advertised will be sold at our usual popular prices.

R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST. and 6TH-AV.
Nos. 204 and 206 6TH-AV.
No. 62 WEST 14TH-ST.

CLOSING OUT AT A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE!

50 pieces BARATHEA CLOTHS, $4 per dress, former price $7 50.
40 pieces LUSTRE CORDS, 45c. per yard, former price 70c. per yard.
35 pieces LUSTRE CORDS, 60c. per yard, former price 85c. per yard.
30 pieces LUSTRE CORDS, 70c. per yard, former price $1 per yard.
25 pieces LUSTRE CORDS, 90c. per yard, former price $1 25 per yard.
40 pieces CUPE CLOTHS, very fine, 75c. per yard, former price $1 25.
1 case PRINCESS CLOTH, $4 50 per dress, former price $7.
21 pieces of LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES, $1 10 per yard, former price $1 50.
25 pieces ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, $2 per yard, former price $2 75.

N. B.—ASTRAKHAN, SEAL-SKIN AND BEAVER CLOAKINGS AT DECIDED BARGAINS.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway,
Opposite Tiffany & Co's.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
WE HAVE CHEAP GOODS THIS WEEK!!
FROM AUCTION.
BONNET, SASH AND TRIMMING RIBBONS!!!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Southeast corner of Allen and Grand,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
COLORED AND BLACK SILK BONNET VELVETS at 75c., $1 50 and upward.
Cheap line of REAL LYONS SILK MANTILLA VELVETS.
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS, PLUSHES, &c., CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
CHEAPEST REAL LACES in this City, comprising THREAD, POINT APPLIQUE, VALENCIENNES, &c.
SEVERAL HUNDRED REAL THREAD VAILS, HALF IMPORTER'S COST.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, COLLARS, CUFFS, &c., &c.
All our KID GLOVES clearing out.
New designs in WINTER GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, GIMPS, SILK FRINGES, &c., &c.
Colored and shaded SILK VELVET RIBBONS at half last month's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, MOROCCO SATCHELS AND BAGS, EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, TOYS, WAX DOLLS,
And an endless profusion of FANCY ORNAMENTS.
Also, full line of Corsets from 50 cents upward. Skirts, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW FEATHERS AND IMPORTED FLOWERS.
BIRDS OF PARADISE, PRICES DOWN.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
HAT DEPARTMENT.
EVERY DESIRABLE SHAPE FOR INFANTS, MISSES, BOYS AND LADIES.
PRICES STILL LOWER.
FROM AUCTION:
REAL BARGAINS IN KNITTED AND WOVEN WORSTED SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SONTAGS, SCARFS, HOODS, NUBIAS, &c., &c., WORTHY ATTENTION.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Southeast corner of Allen and Grand sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

KID GLOVES, 50 CENTS PAIR; CHILdren's real kid; ladies', 75 cents, $1, $1 25. Jouvin's first quality two button kids; cloth gloves, mittens, leggings, knitted drawers, &c. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

M. A. DOUGLASS IS OFFERING A select stock of CLOAKS, UNDERGARMENTS, LACES, &c., &c.
No. 13 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL HER entire stock of rich French Cloaks, in Velvet, Silk and Cloth; Opera Cloaks and Sacques, at greatly reduced prices, to close the business. 1,153 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly, dressing hair, &c.; or assist with the chamberwork and to do sewing; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its infancy, or do light chamberwork and waiting; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 333 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, front, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., through the hall to the rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SCOTCH Protestant as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; will be willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to going a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 445 West 27th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL, A SITUAtion as sewing or nursery maid to one or two little children, or would sew and do light up-stair work; wages $12. Apply to her late employer, Mrs. R. F. Gregory, Ashburton-av., Yonkers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by a Protestant woman who, from long experience, is capable to take the entire care of an infant or one or two grown children; is a good sewer; superior reference. Apply at 56½ West 10th-st., rear building.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress; has no objections to the care of children or chamberwork if required; City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 200 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman and her daughter, one to cook, wash and iron, and the other to do up-stairs work. Can be seen for two days at No. 273 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.; City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman as laundress; understands French fluting, all kinds of finery and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to go out by the day or week; is capable of cleaning and repairing all kind of laces; has the best of reference if required. Call for one week at No. 303 East 28th-st., top floor, front.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, CITY OR COUNTRY, for a large number of excellent Scotch, German and other cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, and those lately landed. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A COMpetent Protestant woman; she is an excellent cook; can cook every style of French or English cooking; sober, honest; bone and lard; not afraid of work; very best City reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged English woman, a situation as housekeeper; is a good cook and seamstress; wages not so much an object as a home. Call for two days at No. 214 5th-st., near Bowery, in bakery.

WANTED—A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEkeeping wishes to procure situations for two girls—one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 168 West 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman to care children or do chamberwork; can do up ladies' finery and French fluting; will go on moderate terms; has undoubted City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO GO OUT BY the day or week to clean houses or to do washing, or any other work; good reference. Call at No. 287 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as nurse and chambermaid; is very obliging; also kind and good to children; best of City reference. Call at No. 241 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting and margin; best of City and country reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 207 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO CAN cut, fit and trim perfectly, to go out by the day in families. Call at or address a note to No. 144 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, LAUNdress, or to do the work in a small family; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 18 Jefferson-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid or waitress; has an excellent City reference. Can be seen at her employers, 15 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 189 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

SIMMS' SELECT COLORED SERVANTS' Agency, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Male and female supplied at the shortest notice to fill every capacity.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a respectable man; he understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; has nine years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen or addressed at No. 244 Mercer-st., at Mr. Pepper's stable, near 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; will be found honest, industrious, sober and reliable; can milk; best of City reference given. Address J. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, or northeast corner 125th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly well; can give years' City reference from his last employers as a sober, honest, industrious man. Address H. J., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE, INDUSTRIOUS man (Scotch) a situation as coachman; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and careful driver; sober, very willing and obliging; best City reference. Address T. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who fully understands the business; he neither drinks nor smokes; will make himself generally useful; six years' City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 280 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, any employment on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses and cows; will be found willing and obliging; can go well recommended. Address T. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF LONG experience, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; can milk; country preferred; very best of City references. Address for two days, C. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best City and country reference; has no objection to City or country. Address A. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR janitor, or any way he can make himself useful; understands steam power and working machinery; has seven years' reference from one place. Address GEORGE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a steady, reliable man, who has been for the Summer in the employ of Mr. Vail, Bank of Commerce, to whom, by permission, he refers.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TRAVELING AND STORE SALESmen in a large and old established woolen jobbing house. Address Post Office Box No. 1,425, with real name and references, which will be confidential.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR ON SINGER'S MAchine; also, a woman on shop coats; good wages; work for the whole Winter. Inquire for three days at No. 79 Ridge-st., Room No. 14.

WANTED—A WAITRESS; GOOD REFERences required. Call at No. 134 Wayne-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A BROKER'S Office, just from school. Apply before 10 A. M. at No. 27 Wall-st., first floor, back room.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between BENJ. C. GALE, JOHN D. HAMLIN and CHARLES A. HINCKLEY, under the style of B. C. GALE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. B. C. GALE retiring.
BENJ. C. GALE,
JOHN D. HAMLIN,
CHAS. A. HINCKLEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1868.

The accounts of the late firm will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue the carpet business at No. 695 6th-av., under the style of J. D. HAMLIN & CO.
JOHN D. HAMLIN,
CHAS. A. HINCKLEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1868.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of McGRATH & CO., between EUGENE McGRATH, JULES GLAENTZER & AUGUSTUS C. WEBER, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. JULES GLAENTZER, one of the said firm, being authorized to collect all claims due said firm, and settle all the business pertaining thereto.
EUGENE McGRATH,
JULES GLAENTZER,
AUGUSTUS C. WEBER.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1868.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000 TO $25,000.—A FIRST-CLASS business man can secure an interest in one of the very best manufacturing businesses in the country, a monopoly for the next fifteen (15) years; only an active, thoroughgoing business man will be treated with; business pleasant and profitable. Address MONOPOLY, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSIness man, with $3,000 cash capital, for a new patent of an article extensively used in city improvement. Address O. S., Box No. 395 Elizabeth City, N. J. For sale, the patent right for States, counties, cities, &c.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN AN established wholesale and manufacturing business. Address DILIGENCE, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' prices; cuckoo clocks, our manufacture; diamond and gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware in great variety at reduced prices.
A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
No. 229 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 315 6th-av., cor. 20th-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.......SATURDAY, Dec. 12
EUROPE.......LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT.......BOCANDE.......SATURDAY, Jan. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
CUBA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
JAVA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30
RUSSIA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin.......$130
Second cabin.......80
Cabin passage to Paris.......145

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
COLORADO.......3,016 tons.......Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA.......3,392 tons.......Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN.......2,966 tons.......Dec. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA.......2,965 tons.......Jan. 6.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $31, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

CALEDONIA.......Dec. 12 | EUROPA.......Jan. 2
BRITANNIA.......Dec. 19 | COLUMBIA.......Jan. 9
HIBERNIA.......Dec. 26 | IOWA.......Jan. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TRIPOLI.......Dec. 10 | SIBERIA.......Dec. 31
TARIFA.......Dec. 24 | ALEPPO.......Jan. 7.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.......$80 Gold.
Steerage.......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.......SATURDAY, Dec. 12
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)..TUESDAY, Dec. 15
CITY OF PARIS.......SATURDAY, Dec. 19
CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY, Dec. 26
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE, Will leave SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$250	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
DEC. 9—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with the SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer leaving Dec. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. A. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 10.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 17.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Dec. 24.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class sidewheel steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,
on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other line. The favorite steamer,
PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANEY,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship VIRGO, E. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 M.
Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, 8th inst.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The well known side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on
SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
DE SOTO follows.......Dec. 19
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES.......NELSON..SATURDAY, Dec. 12
MARIPOSA.......KEMBLE..SATURDAY, Dec. 19
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.
JAMES A. RAYNOR, President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December, 1868, and until 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the removal of rock, and grading of school site, on the south side of East 57th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
H. HUNTINGTON LEE,
CHARLES H. LYONS,
T. McMANUS,
PETER EWALD,
JAMES R. DAVIES,
Board of Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

ARMY BUILDINGS, CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1868.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, 1868, for supplying the Subsistence Department with the following stores:

350 barrels Pork, prime mess or mess, two iron hoops.
500 barrels Flour.
12,000 pounds Beans, in barrels, full head lined.
15,000 pounds Rice, in oak barrels, head lined.
420 pounds Peas, in barrels, full head lined.
2,000 pounds Hominy, in barrels, full head lined.
25,000 pounds Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds Coffee A Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
1,000 gallons Vinegar, in 22 gallon painted kegs.
10,000 pounds Soap, in boxes.
15,000 pounds Salt, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds Rio Green Coffee, in barrels, oak, full head lined.
5,000 pounds Java Coffee, in bags.
1,800 pounds Bacon, in tierces.
5,000 pounds Adamantine Candles.
1,000 pounds Lard, in 5 pound cans.
20 barrels Mackerel.
20 barrels Beef Tongues.
1,000 boxes Table Salt, in original packages.
5,000 pounds Codfish, in 100 pound boxes.
2,500 ¼ boxes Sardines.
24 dozen fine Pickles, pint bottles.
600 pounds Mustard, in ¼ pound cans.
500 pounds Allspice, in ¼ pound cans.
800 pounds Cinnamon, in ¼ pound cans.
400 pounds Cloves, in ¼ pound cans.
400 pounds Ginger, in ¼ pound cans.
500 pounds Chocolate, in 25 pound boxes.
800 pounds Vermicelli, in 25 pound boxes.
800 pounds Maccaroni, in 25 pound boxes.
250 pounds Yeast Powder, in ¼ pound cans.
1,000 pounds Breakfast Bacon, in 100 pound boxes.
2,000 pounds Smoked Tongues, in 100 pound boxes.
1,000 pounds Smoked Beef, in 100 pound boxes.
1,500 pounds Smoked Salmon, in 100 pound boxes.
1,500 pounds Smoked Halibut, in 100 pound boxes.
50 boxes Turkish Prunes.
100 gallons Pickled Cucumbers, in 10 gallon kegs.
50 dozen Lemon Extracts.
50 dozen Vanilla Extracts.
6,000 pounds Sugar-Cured Hams, in tierces.
300 pounds Sperm Candles, in 30 pound boxes.
2,500 pounds Assorted Crackers, in 25 pound boxes.
150 dozen cakes Toilet Soap.
340 cans Fresh Salmon, 1 or 2 pound cans.
2,000 pounds of English Breakfast Tea.
2,000 pounds of Oolong Tea.
2,000 pounds of Souchong Tea.

These stores are required for immediate delivery.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.
W. W. BURNS, Brevet Brig.-Gen., C. S., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Bergen until MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing and laying water-pipes, stop-cocks and fire-hydrants in the following streets and avenues of said city, viz.:

In Bergenwood-av., from Newark-av. to and through Bergen-av. to Myrtle-av.; in Palisade-av., from Bergen-av. to and through Communipaw-av. to New-York Bay; in West Grand-st., from Palisade-av. to and through Ocean-st. to Myrtle-av.; in Monticello-av., from Bergen-av. to the Newark plank road; in Washington-av., from Palisade-av. to Monticello-av.; in Bramhall-av., from Bergen-av. to the Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, embracing the following materials:

About 1,700 linear feet of 24-inch pipe.
About 15,840 linear feet of 16-inch pipe.
About 2,150 linear feet of 12-inch pipe.
About 3,264 linear feet of 10-inch pipe.
About 8,278 linear feet of 8-inch pipe.
About 7,275 linear feet of 6-inch pipe.
About 1,240 linear feet of 4-inch pipe.
1 24-inch stop-cock.
12 16-inch stop-cocks.
1 12-inch stop-cock.
2 10-inch stop-cocks.
3 8-inch stop-cocks.
9 6-inch stop-cocks.
82 hydrants.

Bids are solicited for both cement-lined and cast-iron pipe to the full amount of estimate. Specifications, &c., can be obtained at the office of J. W. SOPER, Engineer for the Board, who will furnish all information required.
E. B. WAKEMAN,
WM. BUMSTED,
M. NATHAN,
JOHN HALLADAY,
Water Commissioners.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, for work and materials for the Hudson River Improvement, between Troy and New-Baltimore, as follows:

1. For 32,000 cubic yards, more or less, of Rubble Stone, delivered in the dikes, and leveled on top.
2. For 132,000 feet, more or less, of Piles, Oak, Pine, Chestnut, Spruce or Hackmatack: Piles to be not less than twelve inches in diameter at the butt, about 90,000 feet of them to be more than 25 feet long.
3. For Driving 180,000 feet of Piles, more or less.
4. For the Timber Work on 2,600 feet, more or less, of half dike.
5. For the Timber Work on 5,500 feet, more or less, of full dike.
6. For 10,000 pounds, more or less, of one-inch Wrought Iron Spike, without heads.
7. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered for Stone, so much for running foot for Piles, for Driving, and for Timber Work.

Forms of proposals may be obtained at this office, and no bid will be received unless made on the printed form, and properly certified.

Specimens of Stone and Iron, plans and specifications of Timber Work, and maps of the river showing soundings, &c., can be seen at this office, where all possible information will be given to parties desiring to bid.

Successful bidders will be required to enter into contract with the United States, with good and sufficient sureties, stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON, Major Eng'rs., Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with books, stationery, and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1869.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC,
THOS. J. HALL,
JOHN JASPER,
Committee on Supplies.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 5, 1868.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 28th instant for supplying Ship Chandlery to the Revenue Cutters on this station, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

All proposals are received subject to rejection, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Schedules of the articles required, with all necessary information in regard to proposals, may be obtained at the Revenue Cutter Office, Custom-house.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM STEINHEUER, plaintiff, against BLANCHE STEINHEUER, defendant.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendant—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 16, 1868.
CHARLES WEHLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of November, 1868.
CHARLES WEHLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, pleasant rooms, with privilege of parlors and superior table. House modern. A few doors from Coleman House. Unquestionable references required. No. 33 West 27th-st.

AT DEPAU-PLACE—WITH A FRENCH family, neatly furnished rooms for single gentlemen or small families; accommodations for housekeeping, or partial board, if required.
J. J. BURNIER, Agent, No. 173 Thompson-st.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House; superior suites of rooms, with private table if desired; also, single rooms with board in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, second floor, with fire, gas, board for two, (no children,) at $18 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND a comfortable home with a private family living in their own house, No. 132 East 30th-st. Sabbath-respecting parties preferred.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 125.—MRS. AUSTIN OFFERS commodious floors for four or six persons, with private table; bath-room on each floor; also rooms for gentlemen, with board.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—To let, with board, a third story front room; also a back parlor. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

FRONT ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, with first-class board, on Madison-square. Address E. L., Box No. 763 Post Office.

TO LET—NO. 72 5TH-AV., TWO ELEGANT suites of rooms, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms, each with restaurant or private table.

NO. 1,168 BROADWAY, BELOW 28TH-ST.—Four large furnished rooms, with ample closets, to let, without board; house has all modern improvements.

A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM WITH first-class board, in a private family; all conveniences; terms moderate. No. 216 West 15th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM TO SUIT one gentleman. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH first-class board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address B., Everett Library, 34th-st.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel. Large front room and hall room, communicating, to let with board.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED LADY WOULD like to give French lessons for her board. Inquire at the French Institute, No. 37 West 33d-st.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY, NEXT DOOR below 30th-st.—A large and elegantly furnished front room to let; it will accommodate two gentlemen.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST., FURNISHED rooms with board. References exchanged.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 10, the New-Haven Transportation Company's steamers will leave Pier No. 26 E. R. daily at 4 P. M., instead of 6, as heretofore. Saturday night at 12 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 1st, 8 A. M.	Monday, 30th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 3d, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 5th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 4th, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th, 1 P. M.	Monday, 7th, 11 A. M.
Thursday, 10th, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th, 1 P. M.
Saturday, 12th, 2 P. M.	Friday, 11th, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, 15th, 8 A. M.	Monday, 14th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th, 8:30 A. M.

TROY LINE.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The first-class steamers of this line leave every EVENING, at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st. Freight received daily for all points North and West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of the furs stolen from No. 357 Canal-st., on the night of the 6th inst., consisting of astrakhan cloaks, mink talmas, collars, muffs, &c.
WILLIAM BANTA.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

COAL.

THE BEST RED AND WHITE ASH COAL—Furnace and egg, $8 50; stove, $9; large nut, $8; screened and delivered from the old established yard No. 63 Canal-st. MARTIN WETTERAU.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1868.
An election will be held in the Hospital, on the 13th day of December next, for three directors as Class No. 3, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs. Emanuel B. Hart, John M. Lawrence and Solomon L. Cohen, all of whose terms of office will expire on that day.
The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 o'clock M.
By order of the Board.
SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Honorary Secretary.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR of the *Scalpel*, operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M. and 7 to 9 evenings.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES.

The Monod pattern of the two-wheeled velocipede—the best in use. G. H. MERCER & MONOD, No. 3 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BAY PONY, 13½ hands, 7 years old; trots inside of three minutes; a good worker. Also a bay pony, 13½ hands, 6 years old; a good worker—cheap. Call at No. 307 West 13th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE YOUNG HORSES, 7 years old, 16 hands; suitable for doctor's coupé, single truck, butcher or milk wagon; warranted perfect. Apply at stable, No. 165 1st-av.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—MUST BE DISPOSED of, six large bay draft horses, 16 hands; from $40 to $125 each; also, a 15-hand sorrel mare, $65; all sound and kind. Apply at No. 422 West 13th-st.

A HORSE, CART AND HARNESS FOR sale cheap. Inquire at No. 502 West 28th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
One of the most elegant and costly country seats within two hours of New-York, located at Suffern, on the Erie Railroad, in the midst of one of the most healthy and beautiful surroundings of New-York; large mansion, 70x100, decorated by Italian artists, with all modern improvements, and heated by steam; conservatory connected with the drawing-room; grounds beautifully laid out, with a great variety of choice plants and shrubs from near and remote climes; stables, carriage-houses and barns on a large scale; roads and walks macadamized; grounds contain thirty-six acres; can now be bought for $37,500, as the owner leaves for Europe at an early day, or with 100 acres for $50,000; furniture, tools, stock and utensils and equipments at one-half the cost. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HOME AT ROSELLE.

For sale, three good dwellings just being finished at Roselle, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty minutes from New-York; five minutes from Elizabeth. A choice location. Apply to
A. D. HOPE, No. 103 Liberty-st.

SING SING.—FOR SALE ON CROTON-AV., within one-half of a mile of the station, a handsome two-story and attic frame house, (filled in with brick,) containing two parlors, two dining-rooms and eleven sleeping-rooms, besides kitchen, laundry and attic; house is 45x35 feet, with an extension; is very substantially built and in perfect order throughout; there are about six acres of land, handsomely laid out in lawn and garden; large carriage-house and stable. The above is offered for sale with the new and elegant furniture, and can be purchased at a bargain. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

The very valuable property known as "Girard House," situated on the northwesterly corner of West Broadway and Chambers-st., together with No. 125 Chambers-st., adjoining, being 75 feet on West Broadway by about 100 feet on Chambers-st.
This is a rare opportunity for parties wishing to purchase for investment, being well situated for banking, insurance or other business. If not sold, the whole will be leased for a term of years to a desirable tenant, as a hotel or for other purposes.
For further particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

NOTICE.

The sale of property in Broadway known as the Lafarge House, (having been thoroughly advertised in America and Europe,) will positively take place on the 10th day of December, and will be sold in parcels according to the party walls, which are 16 inches in thickness, dividing it in convenient parcels.
Diagrams of the property can be obtained at our office.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, THE SUBSTANTIAL four-story brick store No. 52 Broadway, 26 by about 157 feet, through to New-st. Price $80,000. Half the amount can remain on bond and mortgage.
Also,
The adjoining store, No. 54, 24.6 by about 152 feet, to New-st.; $80,000.
Also,
Nos. 56 and 58 Broadway, each about 24x145 feet, through to New-st.
The above stores will be sold separately or the four together. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE FOR INVESTMENT—A large and valuable first-class building and lot in fee, on William-st., near Exchange-place; lot 24 feet front, 53 feet rear, by 150 feet deep; large rent-roll; will be sold below its value; terms to suit a purchaser; small amount of cash wanted. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY h. s. sub-cellar brick house, 18.9x45x100; $12,000, $3,500 cash; modern improvements; good order. See house No. 142 24th-st., near 7th-av., and apply at No. 149 West 46th-st., morning and evening. Also similar house adjoining.

A VERY SNUG, DESIRABLE THREE-story h. s. brick house, 17x45x100; immediate possession; $12,250; easy terms; all modern conveniences; good order. No. 51 44th-st., 5th and 6th avs., from 10 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., A VERY DESIRABLE corner house, with stable, on 5th-av., below 14th-st. The house is full size and in good order. Price $125,000. For full particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 109 PEARL-st., on Hanover-square, 26x120 feet, through to Beaver-st.; possession May 1, 1869. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EIGHT LOTS BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED on Morning-side Park. Apply to BELL BRO., No. 35 Union-square, or to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 26x99.11; south side 183d-st., 260 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times Office.*

TO LET—FOR ONE, THREE OR FIVE YEARS, at a cheap rent, the fine commodious marble front store, Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st., near Broadway; dimensions, 50x80 feet; basement beautifully lighted, 50x100. Apply on the premises.
WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT VILLA, LATELY the residence of L. S. Watkins, Esq., situated about one mile from Mount Vernon depot, 45 minutes from 27th-st., by the New-Haven Railroad. Apply to JOHN G. FAY, Mount Vernon, N. Y., or JOSEPH D. FAY, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON 5TH-AV. ABOVE 34th-st., a very roomy and elegantly furnished house and large stable, to a private family only, and for two or three years, at $1,250 per month; horses, carriages, harness, sleighs, robes, &c., for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, A HANDSOME four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 23x60 feet, just below 30th-st.; rent $3,000 per annum, with immediate possession. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ON 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 14TH AND 22d sts., a three or four story house, for a strictly genteel business purpose. Address, stating lowest terms for ten years, S. L. V., Box No. 4,723 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—UNTIL MAY 1 NEXT, A HANDsome furnished house, for which a liberal rent will be paid, between 20th and 42d sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address W., Box No. 216 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY 15TH DECEMBER, OR THEREabouts, a small furnished house by a private family; rent must be moderate; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, D. T., Box No. 284 Post Office.

SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,
NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURE
And have constantly on hand for sale
WEIGH-LOCK, RAILROAD TRACK, HAY, COAL CATTLE, WAREHOUSE,
And every variety of smaller Scales.
No Scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility and exactness of adjustment and adaptability to any location, which belong to the
SAMPSON COMBINATION.

HOTELS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1868.
WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ARrangements for board for families and single gentlemen at reduced prices for the Winter.
SIMEON LELAND & CO.

DANCING.

ACADEMY OF DANCING,

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV.
Mr. TRENOR'S classes for Dancing and Calisthenics meet on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies' and Children's class at 4 o'clock P. M.
Young Gentlemen's class at 7 o'clock P. M.
New classes are formed every week. See circulars.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at.......3 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at..8 o'clock.

MR. AND MRS. BLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE.

Sole Lessee and Director.......J. GRAU
EIGHTH WEEK AND LAST NIGHTS OF OFFENBACH'S FAMOUS GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Notwithstanding the unparalleled success attained in the production of this most enjoyable opera, the Director begs to inform the public that its brilliant run will necessarily be interrupted at an early date, in order to bring out the most recent Parisian successes, several of which are included in the repertoire announced at the commencement of the season.
THIS, and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
GORGEOUS COSTUMES.
EXQUISITE MISE EN SCENE.
UNSURPASSED CAST.
ROSE-BELL.......DROGAN
DESCLAUZAS.......GENEVIEVE
CARRIER.......SIFROY
BECHERS.......CHARLES MARTEL
GABEL (original role).......PITOU, the Gendarme
Together with the entire strength of the COMPANY, COMPRISING 140 PERSONS.
Seats can be secured one week in advance at Peters', No. 198 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre Francais.
After 9½ o'clock, general admission half price.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

MATINEE SATURDAY.
In answer to numerous requests of the patrons of the matinee at the Theatre Francais, who were unable to attend last Saturday's matinee on account of the stormy weather, the Director begs to announce that the last matinee of "Genevieve de Brabant" will take place NEXT SATURDAY, Dec. 12, when, for the accommodation of the public, seats in parquet and dress circle will be secured without extra charge. Admission to all parts, $1. Seats secured without extra charge. Private boxes, (four seats,) $8. Proscenium, (five seats,) $10.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Broadway, cor. 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
Undiminished success of the
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
WHO APPEAR THIS EVENING, AT 7¾ O'CLOCK. | IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
IXION.......Miss LYDIA THOMPSON
supported by Misses Markham, Harland, Weber, Alice and Grace Logan, Aggie Wood, Messrs. Beckett, Mestayer, Sol Smith, Daly, &c.
To be preceded by the farce of
DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO JERSEY?
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, | CINDERELLA, The Little Glass Slipper.
Throughout the day at all hours,
COMMODORE FOOTE and MISS NESTELLE, the smallest people in the universe.
A HOST OF LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENA,
A MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS,
AND 1,000,000
CURIOSITIES OF WOOD'S MUSEUM,
forming the greatest combination of attractions in the world.

STECK'S HALL,

No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
OSCAR PFEIFFER'S SOIREE MUSICALE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1868,
assisted by
MISS A. F. HENNE
and Signor GIORZA, of National Conservatory.
Tickets, $1. To be obtained at all the principal music stores.

STEINWAY HALL—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.
KENNEDY'S LAST NIGHT.
Songs of Burns and the Jacobites. Piano-forte, Miss Kennedy. Admission 50c. Commence at 8.

A LADIES' FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, will be held in the BASEMENT HALL OF THE CHURCH, commencing Dec. 8, 1868.
Entrances on 28th and 29th sts., between 3d and Lexington avs.
Music from the orchestra of Theo. Thomas.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

LIEUT.-GOV. WOODFORD

WILL DELIVER HIS ELOQUENT LECTURE,
"CRETE AND THE CRETANS,"
FOR ST. PETER'S (Episcopal) SUNDAY SCHOOL,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 10, 8 O'CLOCK.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT for the benefit of Miss SUSAN A. McGREGOR, a graduate of the Institute for the Blind, at Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 725 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Oscar Newell, pianist, the Little Wanderers from the Howard Mission, and others, will render a well-selected programme. Tickets 50 cents.

READINGS FOR THE PEOPLE FREE.—Grace Chapel Society Rooms, 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 8 o'clock. "The Snow Image"—Hawthorne. "Christmas Carol"—Dickens. 1. Marly's Ghost; 2. The First Spirit.

FOR SALE—TWO TICKETS FOR THE SEVENTH Regiment Concert, Dec. 10, 1868. Price $15. Address J. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after December 1, 1868, the trains will run as follows:
8:30 A. M. from Roosevelt-st. Ferry, Mail and Accommodation, for Sayville and Way Stations.
3:15 P. M., Express for Jamaica, Pearsall's Corners, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east to Sayville except Wellwood.
4:15 P. M., Mail and Accommodation to Islip and all stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation to Jamaica.
TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK
Leave Islip 6:30 A. M., Mail and Accommodation.
Leave Sayville 7:28 A. M., Express.
Leave Sayville 12:50 P. M. Mail and Accommodation.
TRAINS FROM JAMAICA—7, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M. Passengers for Bay Port, Blue Point, Patchogue and Belleport will take 8:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.
ROBT. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., for Greenport and all way stations except Willow Tree. 10 A. M., Northport passenger train for all stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M., Express train for River Head, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. This train will run through to Greenport on Saturday night. 4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all stations except Willow Tree. 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale passenger train and way stations. This train will run through to North Islip on Saturday nights. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9 A. M. for Glen Cove, Roslyn, Huntington and Northport; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:10 P. M. To take effect Oct. 26, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

LES BAVARDS.
H. L. BATEMAN.......Lessee and Director
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8,
GREAT ATTRACTION.
TOSTEE, IRMA AND AUJAC
IN THEIR GREATEST IMPERSONATIONS.
FIRST ACT OF
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
SECOND AND FOURTH ACTS OF
BARBE-BLEUE.
MLLE. DE ROSA AND THE CORPS DE BALLET.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,
will be produced, after careful preparation, Offenbach's celebrated Opera Bouffe, in two acts,
LES BAVARDS,
with the following unequaled cast:
ROLAND, a young nobleman.......Mlle. TOSTEE
SARMIENTO.......Mr. DUCHESNE
CHRISTOVAL.......Mr. FRANCIS
TORRIBIO.......LEDUC
BEATRIX.......Mlle. DUCLOS
INES.......LAMBELE
GRAND DOUBLE CHORUS.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY.
SUPERB COSTUMES.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M. at Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.......DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
First week of the splendid equestrian entree,
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE.
LAST WEEK OF CINDERELLA.
TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS,
CONRAD'S PERFORMING DOGS,
SUPERB EXHIBITIONS OF HORSEMANSHIP, AND WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, BY THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.

FIFTH SEASON, 1868-1869.
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
FIRST SYMPHONY SOIREE,
(GRAND ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL CONCERTS.)
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS to the series, including a reserved seat.......SIX DOLLARS.
SINGLE TICKETS, (including reserved seat,) TWO DOLLARS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED, AND CIRCULARS CONTAINING FULL PROGRAMMES can be had at the following places:
At Steinway & Sons', Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at Jordens & Martens', No. 758 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's, No. 547 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's up-town music store, No. 865 Broadway; at S. T. Gordon's, No. 706 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway; at J. Bauer & Co.'s, No. 650 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.
Reserved seats can now be selected.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
Vocal Music.......Piano.
Violin.......Organ.
Theory and Composition.......Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages.......By Native Professors.

FREE EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S COMPANION PICTURES, "HOME, SWEET HOME," and "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."
On and after MONDAY, Dec. 7, Jerome Thompson's latest picture,
"PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE,"
from sketches made in Minnesota last Summer, introducing new and original effects.
Parlors of the Fifth-av. Art Gallery open DAY and EVENING.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The ninth annual exhibition of the works of the members of the Artists' Fund Society will open to the public on THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 10, at Messrs. Miner & Barker's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st., and will remain open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. until the day of sale. ADMISSION FREE.
VINCENT COLYER, Secretary.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Second Winter Exhibition, including the works of the late academicians, ELLIOTT, LEUTZE and MOUNT, is now open day and evening, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

THE ANNUAL DONATION PARTY AND FAIR at the Graham Institution, corner of Washington and DeKalb avs., will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, afternoon and evening. The friends of this charity and the public generally, are earnestly invited to attend. Donations of any kind will be most gratefully received at the Institution.
By order of the Board,
A. R. ST. JOHN, Cor. Secretary.

NOONDAY LECTURES—EVERY DAY AT 12, in the Phrenological Rooms, No. 389 Broadway. Subjects this week: *Hereditary Influences; Men of Genius and Talent; How to Judge of Resemblances; Health, how to procure; National Traits; Success, how to attain, &c.* Seats 25 cents, 6 tickets for $1; open at 11½ o'clock, commence at 12 precisely. One ticket admits two ladies.

LECTURES.

INCREASING "EARTHQUAKES IN DIVERS PLACES."

COMING DESTRUCTION OF THE WORLD BY SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION. THE TIME WHEN WE MAY EXPECT THE FINAL SIGNAL GUNS OF GOD'S OWN ARTILLERY! CAUSES AND EFFECTS SCIENTIFICALLY EXPLAINED IN FOUR LECTURES, in the LARGE HALL OF COOPER INSTITUTE,
BY BENJ. HARDINGE.
The first lecture will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, the 8th of December, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.
Tickets to the first lecture, 50 cents. To be had at the principal bookstores, hotels and at the door.

EVENINGS UP TOWN.

SECOND OF THE COURSE.
THEODORE TILTON.
THEODORE TILTON.
THEODORE TILTON.
Subject—"TRUE STATESMANSHIP."
THURSDAY, DEC. 10, at 8 o'clock,
AT TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
(6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,)
Tickets at Kirby's, No. 633 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Fleming's, No. 663 6th-av.

COOPER UNION.

FREE COURSE OF LECTURES FOR 1867-8.
The free course of lectures of the Cooper Union will be inaugurated by Dr. JOHN F. BOYNTON, with six lectures on the Natural History of Creation, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 8 P. M., and the following MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS of each week.
These lectures will be profusely illustrated by views and pictures illuminated by the calcium light, intended to popularize the latest discoveries in science.
Admission will be by tickets, which can be had gratis on application to the Librarian in the Reading Room of the Cooper Union, at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 191 Broadway, and at Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

A Lecture will be delivered on
FINANCE AND THE MONETARY CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY,
By A. H. ALMY, Esq.,
at the Jerome Theatre, corner 26th-st. and Madison-av., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents each. For sale at the Library, Astor-place, at the branch office, No. 49 Liberty-st., and at the door.
JOHN J. O'BRIEN,
A. B. CARPENTER,
JOHN RODGERS,
Lecture Committee.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., WILL lecture before the Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 285 Hudson-st., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Onward, or Progress and Principle.*

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. GEORGE H. MOORE will read a paper, prepared by the late J. Fennimore Cooper, Esq., on *The Battle of Plattsburg Bay.*
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,

Manufacturers of Organs and Melodeons and dealers in Pianos. Instruments to let and sold on installments. Warerooms, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, manufacturers of CABINET, METROPOLITAN and PORTABLE ORGANS, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country at the lowest prices. New inventions this season; reduced prices this month. Organs $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $170, $200 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

WM. A. POND & CO., NOS. 547 AND 865 Broadway, have new and second-hand pianos, organs and melodeons of first-class makers for sale, on installments, or to rent, and the rent applied if purchased.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING UP our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory No. 55 West 16th-st.

AS PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS JENNYS & SON, No. 283 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., are unrivaled. For quality of tone, elegance of finish and great durability their instruments are the first in America.

A NEW $650 PIANO-FORTE WILL BE sold for [illegible] cash; maker first-class. Address W. [illegible] *Times* Office.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at bargains for cash; also to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant; tells names and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

THE GREATEST OF ALL HITS.
200th to 309th performance of G. L. Fox's Pantomime.
"The" Hit. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | "The" Hit.
The inimitable American Pantomimist,
MR. GEORGE L. FOX AS CLOWN.
"A brilliant kaleidoscope of Fairy Marvels and Enchantments, comic tricks, gorgeous scenery, great dancing, bubbling fun." | 309 | "There never was a piece so unexceptionably cheery, bright and innocent as this beautiful production."
MLLE. SANGALI AND THE ITALIAN BALLET.
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Seats reserved for matinees, or night, in advance.
Brilliant reconstruction of H. D. for
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR
of the
LANCASHIRE LASS,
which, despite the popularity it still retains, must be WITHDRAWN TO GIVE PLACE TO COMING NOVELTIES.
Mr. WALLACK respectfully announces the preparation of a series of those
LEGITIMATE AND STANDARD COMEDIES,
which have been for so many years associated with the name and reputation of
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The proprietor has pride and pleasure in announcing that this series will include that brilliant and delightful creation of Shakespeare's fancy,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
No effort will be spared by the Manager in the perfection of cast, splendor, completeness and
HISTORIC ACCURACY
of this Revival, to elevate, as has ever been his aim, the Drama as a National Branch of Art, and to carry the Spirit of the Play into the most minute details of Scenery and Costumes.
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his first appearance in twelve months, on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.
COMEDIES IN PREPARATION.
"Morton's" SPEED THE PLOUGH. (First time in years.)
"Planche's" THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT. (First time in four years.)
Petite Comedy, TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME. (First time here.)
"J. M. Morton's" WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
"Planche's" THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
"Mrs. Centlivre's" THE WONDER.
Box-book for Mr. Lester Wallack's nights now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
FOURTH WEEK, FOURTH WEEK, FOURTH WEEK.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
THIS TUESDAY, Dec. 8, 1868.
EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1.
When will be presented
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
Pronounced by the Press and the public the
GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
PERFECT CAST, NEW SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, EFFECTS, COSTUMES, &c., &c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE, A NEW PLAY written for the great Irish comedians
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
by JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq., entitled
THE EMERALD RING,
mounted with everything new, scenery, mechanical effects, costumes, accessories, music, songs, dances.
The original characters of
MIKE AND MAGGIE MACARTY,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
SATURDAY—REGULAR WILLIAMS' MATINEE.
FIRST EMERALD RING MATINEE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

THE GREAT TRIUMPH.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS
IN MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS
IN MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Revival of the never-equaled drama,
AFTER DARK.
Harry Macarthy, the great humorist and vocalist.
Robert Butler Ballet Troupe.
GRAND MATINEE every Saturday.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

Change of time. Commences 7¾.
Brilliant success of the wonderful infant Tenor,
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA.
Revival of Unsworth and Eugene's burlesque opera.
"ILL TRUE-BAD-DOER."
"ILL TRUE-BAD-DOER."
ILL TROVATORE, DE SOLLA, ILL TROVATORE.
ILL TROVATORE, DE SOLLA, ILL TROVATORE.
Dan Bryant and Nelse Seymour as Piton and Grabuge,
THE GENS D'ARMS, a la GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Eugene's burlesque African Ballet troupe in Divertissement,
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.
AFTER THE DARK-ER. AFTER THE DARK-ER.
ILL TRUE-BAD-DOER. ILL TRUE-BAD-DOER.
The Grand Tower, Miserere Chorus, Castle by Moonlight.
Bryants' Minstrels, 14th-st. Matinee SATURDAY, at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO,
and produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY WILL CELEBRATE ITS SIXTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The Anniversary Address will be delivered by
Hon. JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.
Tickets will be ready for distribution to MEMBERS ONLY, at the Library, on and after Monday, Dec. 7.
Tickets not called for before Monday, Dec. 14, will be distributed, under the direction of the Committee, as extra tickets, to members who apply for them.
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
WILLIAM CHAUNCEY,
ANDREW WARNER,
GEORGE H. MOORE,
Committee of Arrangements.

JOHN B. GOUGH,

LECTURES ON "ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS."
Before the "Burchard Library Association,"
COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1868, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1.
For sale at
Messrs. Sheldon & Co's., No. 500 Broadway,
Messrs. Fowler & Wells', No. 389 Broadway,
A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway,
And at the door on the evening of the lecture.

BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE,
"VESUVIUS,"
Now on exhibition at
PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

APOLLO HALL,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.—TO LET, THE LOWER HALL, FOR DRAMATIC, MUSICAL OR LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS, FAIRS, &c.

THIS DAY AND EVENING,
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.
FREE EXHIBITION of STATUARY & PAINTINGS.

ESMERALDA, BY J. VAN LERIUS—ON exhibition at MINER & BARKER'S Art Gallery, opposite Wallack's Theatre, day and evening.

MEDICAL.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

70,000 CURES OF DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS,
CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER AND NERVOUS DISORDERS BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD.

REVALENTA ARABICA,

which saves fifty times its cost in medicines. Tins, 1 pound, $1 25; 24 pounds, $18.
Also, REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, in half-pound packets, 75 cents.
DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York, and all Grocers and Chemists in town and country.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! Dr. LARMONT, No. 896 Broadway. Treatment from 2 to 7 P. M. Author of "Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, and Physician for All," eighty-first edition, on his treatment of Local, Constitutional and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Prevention of Bright's Disease, Recipes of Cures, &c., &c. Mailed free by the Author, or the AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY. Price, 50 cents. Circular and contents of books sent on receipt of postage stamp. Direct Post Office Box No. 844, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 5 City-Hall place.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored: Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain: circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble—powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal disease, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

THE KINGSTON MURDER.

Continuation of the Trial of Deacon Andrews, at Plymouth, Mass.—Testimony of the Prisoner—An Interesting Statement.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Monday, Dec. 7, 1868.

The trial of Deacon ANDREWS is drawing to a close. The interest in the case has reached its culminating point, and the public sentiment here seems to be about equally divided as to the final disposition of the prisoner. It is expected that rebutting testimony will be introduced to prove that the prisoner never exhibited symptoms of insanity.

This morning the prisoner felt confident he would not be convicted of murder in the first degree. He appeared calm and apparently took a good deal of interest in the proceedings. The most important statement of the day was the

TESTIMONY OF THE PRISONER.

Andrews was called at 10:20. The dropping of a pin might have been heard in the Court-room while he gave in his testimony. He spoke in a clear, self-possessed manner, and not like a man whose existence was being weighed in the balance. He testified that he was married sixteen years ago; purchased a house in Kingston thirteen years ago last March for $1,100, and mortgaged it back; it is all paid for now except $100; when I purchased it I had in hand $300; last March it was worth from $2,700 to $3,000; on the 26th of May last I owed $1,000 to Mr. Alden White, $400 to Mrs. Adams, $100 to Mr. William Adams, $190 to Mr. George Adams, $100 on a mortgage, $100 to Mr. McLoughlin, and $150 to Cornelius Holmes; owed $1,950 altogether; my house was well furnished; some of the furniture was Mrs. Reed's; owned some silverware; on the 1st of January received $160 from Mr. Tobey, of Boston, for repairing the church; it was paid in $100 and $50 bills and $10. The prisoner was then examined as to his income and expenditures since the 1st of January last. After I was arrested on the Saturday forenoon I carried the $190 down into the cellar and hid it because it was parish money and I was afraid it would be taken away; I told Mr. Damon as soon as I saw him that I had the money there, and requested him to go and get it; I also gave $90 additional to Miss Addie Reed, with the request that she would provide for the family; I knew the money would be taken from me at the jail; had no other money; the financial state of the orthodox church at the time of the arrest was explained. His counsel then asked the prisoner to explain the relations which had existed between himself and Mr. Holmes. Sixteen years ago last March I met with Cornelius for the first time; it was just after I was married; he came with some milk to where I resided; he afterward met me in the street and said he liked my looks; had not spoken to him before; never received any presents or keepsakes from him till about nine years ago; his father's garden joined the house I lived in; about nine years ago I received a pair of pants, a cloak and some cloth; subsequently a carpet, a marble slab, easy-chair, a hat-tree, pictures, one dozen silver forks, two large silver spoons, a silver sugar spoon, napkin rings, a very nice gold chain; most of my clothing, for the last ten years, he has given me; was keeping house at that time. Andrews then went on to relate that about nine years ago, on a stormy evening, while his wife was absent, Cornelius Holmes came to his house; he said it rained, and he thought he should stay all night, but he must first go back and tell his mother. The prisoner then proceeded to testify to certain improper conduct with the deceased—once at his own house, once at Mrs. Griffiths', in Hancock-street, Boston, where we slept in different beds; he came to my bedside at night; again at the Tremont House; Holmes used to tell me I was his heir; that he would leave nothing to the Holmes'; Holmes has had a pocket-book beside the one in court; it was smaller; Holmes first spoke about the will; he seemed excited when his brother Paraclete died intestate; Holmes said his brothers would have some of his wealth; Holmes said he meant to make a will right off; some time after he brought me notes from which to draft a will; I got Mr. Peckham to draft it; on Tuesday afternoon of the tragedy I had some potatoes for planting; sent a note appointing a meeting with Holmes; sent it to Holmes after six o'clock, when I left the mill; had my supper at home; afterward went out and sold some hens to Clark before the dark came on; the potato hills had plaster in them; Holmes appeared suddenly by my side; Holmes said he had been to Frank Holmes' that day for the first time in two years; Delano came around the corner of the house; knew his business; Holmes hated the Congregationalists, so I went to meet Delano; Holmes and I had some conversation about some apple stumps, and about a part of my garden, which was his property, and which he let me have; Holmes wanted the dirt out of the apple stump for flower pots; Holmes wished to know if I was going to the store; I said no; he spoke of new lots in the cemetery; we looked at the lots; we came back and sat on the cemetery stile; Holmes spoke of going to Boston; he took me by the arm and led me down the road; told him I was tired; he still led me; we stopped under the pines; he went in among them; he asked me to come in twice; I refused; he came at me furiously and threw me down and disarranged my clothing; he had me by the beard; I grasped a stone and struck him; we rolled over off the bank; struck him again as we were rolling; then there is a blank in time; I remember nothing till I stood over him with stones in my hands; threw them away and ran; found myself in the cemetery, by the pool; bathed my head and went home to my garden; it was my intention to tell; sat down by my gate; then thought of my wife and her poor state of health; thought it would kill her; supposed I would be hung; did not know a secret killing might be justifiable on the ground of self-defence; the brutality shown me was another reason for not telling; after I had sat by my gate some time the ladies came out; afterward went into the house, took off my bloody coat and shirt, and hid them in the southwest corner of my cellar, under some bean-poles; did not sleep that night; heard every clock strike; I used ether in vain; if any one had come to my house that night I should have taken them to the body; got up at 3 o'clock in the morning and sat on the sofa; at daylight I went into the hen-house; thought I would clean it out; stumbled and fell, and in going back to the house washed my pants; thought of the will, and from that moment did all I could to keep the thing secret; went to work in the mill at 6:30 o'clock.

Question by Mr. DAVIS—Did you have any previous intention of killing Holmes? Answer—I did not, as God is my witness.

The whole manner of Andrews is creating a deep impression. When he was testifying about the struggle in the pines the court-room was still as death.

He was then much affected, but spoke clearly. After 12:30 o'clock up to 1 o'clock his testimony was about minor matters. At 12:45 o'clock, just before the dinner hour, ANDREWS became faint and had to sit. He had previously stated that he did not put his hands in the pockets of deceased. ANDREWS has often had headaches.

THE COMMODORE MEADE CASE.

Affidavits in the Habeas-Corpus Case—Efforts to Get the Commodore from the Bloomingdale Asylum—Strong Testimony in favor of His Sanity.

This case, which for the last month has been before the Courts in one way or another, and from time to time reported in our columns, was set down for 2 o'clock yesterday, before Judge SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court. Two o'clock having arrived, and Judge SUTHERLAND not making his appearance, counsel moved the case before Judge Cardozo, who, this month will hold the Chambers of this Court.

Mr. DeWitt desired to know what order, if any, the Court would make.

Judge Cardozo replied the case was not before him in any of its parts. Judge Sutherland had seen fit to make certain orders, and he (Sutherland,) had the whole matter under his control. Judge Cardozo said he would not interfere.

Mr. De Witt—But will your Honor make no order whatever?

Judge Cardozo—Yes, I will make an order that the case stand over till to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Judge Sutherland will, perhaps, make some disposition of it at that time.

And thus the case stands at present. Judge Sutherland's order of Saturday last was published in the TIMES of the 6th inst. In addition we now publish the following abstract of testimony—some of which is new, and will better enable our readers to judge of the merits of the controversy:

The following is the testimony of his wife:

Clara Meade, wife of Richard W. Meade, deposed that her husband is 60 years of age; that for many years he has been an officer in the United States Navy; that since about the 11th of December, 1867, he has been a retired officer upon half pay; that in the latter part of 1864, or beginning of 1865, a Government vessel named the *San Jacinto*, under Meade's command, was wrecked upon the Bahama Banks, and, in a subsequent investigation of that matter by the naval authorities, Meade was not exonerated, but was suspended from service for a time; that the investigation of this case and its result agitated the mind of her husband to an intense degree for a long time; that he became unusually irascible and vindictive toward those who had taken part in it, often threatening personal violence against them; his troubles were the subject of almost constant conversation, during which he was generally excited and angry, and the trouble preyed upon his mind to such a degree as to induce a severe paralytic attack about the 11th of December 1866; it very much endangered his life; he was entirely prostrated by this sickness for about one month; the effects have ever since been manifest in a partial paralysis of his limbs, in a weakened frame and shattered intellect; his daughter Mary watched and nursed him during his illness with great fidelity and tender affection, but when he became convalescent he fancied, and so he frequently said, that she intended to poison him, and he would receive nothing from her hand; since the month of December, 1867, he has continued under great mental excitement, which has been manifested by extreme irascibility and violence toward the members of his own family; his manner and deportment in January last became so violent, and his conversation with her was so angry and threatening—which has continued since that time—that serious apprehensions were in her own mind and in the minds of her children as to their personal safety; her fears were so intense that she constantly kept the door locked against him—also the doors of her children's rooms; she was advised that it was necessary for her security that the husband and father should be placed under restraint; deponent discouraged the idea of putting the Commodore under restraint until she became satisfied that the life of her brother, Mr. Meigs, was in jeopardy; she then yielded to the advice and counsel of her children to have him placed in an asylum, believing that to be the only means of restoring him to health; her husband has been for several years in the constant habit of carrying loaded pistols upon his person; for several months before he was sent to the asylum for insane persons at Bloomingdale his ill-will and threats of personal violence were especially directed against deponent's brother, Mr. Charles A. Meigs; her son-in-law, Mr. Landis, the husband of his daughter Clara, and their friend Mr. B. F. Corlies, of this City; that he has threatened the lives of those gentlemen, and, as deponent believes, has at times, when under paroxysms of mental excitement, which he has often exhibited, intended to destroy their lives; that the contemplated marriage of their daughter Clara to Mr. Landis—a gentleman of wealth and position, and in all respects qualified to make her happy—excited the mind of her father to an unusual degree; he expressed his determination to prevent the marriage, if need be by carrying their daughter from this City to Washington by force, or by destroying the life of Mr. Landis; during the month of August last her husband came on from Washington to this City with the apparent intention of putting his purpose into execution; he visited the residence of Mr. Meigs on Staten Island, and different places in this City, to find Clara, for the purpose, as deponent was informed and believes, of compelling her to go with him to Washington, hoping thereby to prevent her marriage; on one occasion he met deponent and her daughter Mary in the Staten Island Ferry-house, at the foot of Cortlandt-street, and came up to this deponent in a very excited manner, and in the hearing of many persons said angrily in reference to the marriage: "Pause and reflect, or you will be the widow of a murderer;" on that occasion one Celestino accompanied her husband, and who, she has since learned, accompanied him from place to place about this City.

This deponent further saith that on the 26th of October last, at the solicitation of Dr. Brown, of the Insane Asylum at Bloomingdale, and of her brother, Mr. Meigs, she admitted John M. Celestino, the petitioner to the *habeas corpus* in this matter, to an interview in the parlor of the New-York City Hospital, in Broadway; that said Celestino was a stranger to her, and, as she believes, to every member of her family, her husband only excepted, with whom Celestino professed to be on intimate terms of friendship; Celestino then told deponent that he had stayed with her husband in the Meade House, No. 167 F-street, Washington; deponent having broken up housekeeping in Washington in the early part of March last, and with her daughters left Washington, and that her husband had confided all his affairs to him, (Celestino,) and shown him her letters and the letters of her daughters to their father; he further told deponent that on one occasion her husband "was a great tyrant;" had driven off the cook and he (Celestino) had gone into the kitchen and cooked the dinner; that they had a very nice time in the Meade House; he further said that her husband was very angry with all his family, and said they were wicked and bad enough to do anything, and he never wanted to see us more; Celestino further said to deponent, at that interview, that he ought to be considered the best friend of her husband, as he had several times prevented his killing my brother, Mr. Meigs, Mr. Landis and Mr. Corlies; that he was bent on doing so and he had great difficulty in stopping him; that he had accompanied her husband everywhere; had been down to Staten Island with him and witnessed his meeting deponent and their daughter Mary at the ferry-house, Cortlandt-street, when he said to deponent, "Pause and reflect or you will be the widow of a murderer;" and this deponent further saith that in the month of November, 1867, her husband consulted Dr. Brown-Sequard, a distinguished physician, in all diseases of the brain, &c., as to his physical condition; Dr. Lequard gave his written opinion to her husband to the effect that "there was a clot or fatty substance formed upon the brain which would require to be absorbed," and attributed his condition to that cause; that her husband burned that opinion in her presence; since the month of December, 1867, the salary of her husband has been but $150 per month, as he has informed her; that he has given deponent since the month of April last but $150, and to that extent only has contributed to the support of herself and daughters since that time; deponent is informed that a few days before he was placed in the Asylum he drew for his pay to the 1st of January next; and this deponent further saith, that her three sons are in the naval service of the United States, and are now absent from the country; her son Henry left home in January last, and her son Richard on the 21st of October last; that all her children have ever treated their father with kindness and filial affection, but without cause or provocation he cursed his sons, Henry and Richard, when they left home, and expressed his wish never to see either of them again, and has expressed like feelings toward his daughters frequently; that every member of deponent's family and relatives of her husband, without exception to deponent's knowledge, approve of his confinement in the asylum at Bloomingdale; many of them have expressed to her their surprise that he was not placed there at an earlier day; that deponent has no doubt that the release of her husband from the Asylum in the present condition of his mind would be attended with great danger to herself and family, and especially to the gentlemen above named, Mr. Meigs, Mr. Landis and Mr. Corlies, and that his continued confinement in the Asylum, under the medical treatment he receives there, is the best means for the improvement of his mental and physical condition.

Wm. S. Andrews deposed that he was personally acquainted with Richard W. Meade, now confined at the Lunatic Asylum at Bloomingdale as an alleged lunatic; that he visited the said Meade on the 21st of November, ult., at the Asylum, and after an interview and conversation with him he found him perfectly sane and rational and wholly free from any evidence of insanity whatever.

Alden J. Spooner, counselor, of Brooklyn, testified that he was acquainted personally with Richard W. Meade, of the United States Navy, now confined in the Bloomingdale Asylum; that he visited the said Meade on the — day of November ult., and after a long interview with him, conversing with him upon various topics, particularly in reference to his confinement; he found him, as far as deponent could exercise a judgment, perfectly sane and rational, and wholly free from any symptoms of insanity whatsoever.

Sarah Stoddard deposed that she has been acquainted with Richard W. Meade, of the United States Navy, for several years; he boarded with deponent for several weeks before his incarceration in the Bloomingdale Asylum; that he was removed from her house to that Asylum, and when he left he was perfectly sane, of sound mind, and wholly free from any evidence of insanity whatever; deponent verily believes that the incarceration of said Meade, his imprisonment, and being restrained of his liberty, is an outrageous act, and deponent believes said Meade is the victim of a conspiracy, and she verily believes that his detention in the Asylum will be attended with dangerous and serious results.

B. F. Bache, Surgeon in the United States Navy, and who has had charge for several years of the U. S. Laboratory at the Brooklyn Navy-yard testified: He has known said Meade for many years, and he believes he has been laboring under mental insanity for several years last past; at times this has been manifested in extreme irascibility of temper, and great mental excitement, accompanied with threats of violence against persons whom he imagined were unfriendly to him, or stood in the way of his interest or advancement—oftentimes, and of late especially, against members of his own family; deponent believes that within a few months past his mind has been disturbed by the contemplated marriage of one of his daughters to a Mr. Landis, a gentleman of good standing and wealth; that he has frequently expressed his intention to commit violence upon the person of that gentleman; some weeks ago deponent saw said Meade in a street car in Brooklyn, in a state of great excitement, and upon inquiring of Meade the cause, the latter said in a loud voice: "I have come on to wash my hands in the blood of that scoundrel Landis;" on the 31st of October last deponent had a long interview with Meade at the Asylum; that deponent went there for the purpose of determining his mental condition, and deponent became convinced from that interview that Meade was insane; that he is laboring under mental insanity to such a degree as to render it necessary that he should be kept under restraint and as quiet as possible; that he should be kept entirely removed from all causes of mental anxiety or excitement, and that his release from the Asylum where he now is, would endanger his own person and the lives of other persons.

Mary E. Meade, daughter of the Commodore, says she has read the affidavit of her mother, concurs with it as to her father's physical and mental condition, and the necessity of keeping him in the Asylum.

John M. Celestino swears that he is personally acquainted with Richard W. Meade, now confined at the Bloomingdale Asylum; that since his incarceration he has had several interviews with him on matters of business; on the 23d day of November he applied to see him as a messenger from A. H. Lidell, Meade's counsel; that Dr. Brown positively refused to grant an interview; he further says that at the time of his (Meade's) arrest, he was perfectly sane, and that the arrest was the work of conspiracy; that at his interviews with Mr. Meade he had not seen any evidences of insanity, but, on the contrary, Commodore Meade had discussed business matters rationally and understandingly and free from any incoherence or evidence of aberration of mind; that great injustice is being done by restraining him of his liberty and his illegal confinement; that deponent has personal knowledge of the Commodore's business affairs, and that they are materially suffering by reason of his inability to give his attention thereto.

A. H. Lidell, his counsel, swears that the original writ of *habeas corpus* was granted in this matter on the 23d of October, but has not been obeyed; that deponent and others have visited Commodore Meade at the Asylum, and in their interviews with him have found him perfectly sane and rational, and wholly free from any evidence of insanity whatever; he is apprehensive that great injury will accrue to his private business if he is further confined, and is desirous of having him committed to the special custody of the Sheriff, or some other suitable and proper person, so that persons having business with him may confer with him; that Celestino, applying as his (Lidell's) messenger, had been denied access to Mr. Meade, and Dr. Porter, one of his custodians, had stated that no one hereafter should see him on any pretence whatever. The affidavit then avers that his confinement is the result of conspiracy, &c.

The Baden Arson Case.

Shortly after the opening of the Court yesterday, Justice CONNOLLY announced, in the Baden arson case, that although 10 o'clock had been the hour agreed on to hear the testimony elicited at the examination as to the cause of the fire, before Fire Marshal BRACKETT, yet this Court had recently decided to postpone the hearing until 3 P. M., when, if the prisoners, as it was presumed, pleaded guilty, it could be easily disposed of.

Considerable time was spent in the efforts of counsel to show that the confession of ROLL ought not to be considered by the Justice, and to secure a reëxamination of the witnesses who had testified before the Fire Marshal. The Fire Marshal was present and took part in the discussion. After lengthy argument of counsel, the prisoner ROLL was called up and stated he did not require any counsel. This created considerable astonishment, but Mr. NESBIT said his friends wished him to be defended. The prisoners were then fully committed.

THE REVENUE FRAUDS.

The Kentucky Bourbon Case, and the Watson & Crarey Case of Forfeiture.

At the opening of the United States District Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday morning, the District-Attorney said: The cases of Messmore and others were set down for to-day, and I desire to call the defendants, to see if they are in Court.

A gentleman representing Ex-Recorder Smith, counsel for Messmore, appeared and stated that Mr. Smith was confined to his bed, and therefore unable to appear at present.

Mr. Sedgwick said: In the case of Frost, whom I represent, I have just received a telegram from my client, stating that one of his children is very ill, and that he will be unable to leave until the last moment. But we are ready to proceed with the trial, as when the case is called I shall telegraph for him.

The defendants were called, and all but Tinkham and Mills responded through their counsel.

The Court ordered the counsel for the defendants to remain in court, as the case would be called as soon as the case now on hearing had been disposed of.

THE WATSON AND CRAREY CASE OF FORFEITURE.

The United States vs. 38,000 *Gallons of Whisky found at Nos.* 171, 173 *and* 175 *Christopher-street.*—The claimants in this case, Messrs. Watson and Crarey, keepers of the rectifying establishment above-named, were arrested last February and the spirits in question seized on the ground that they had violated the Revenue law. The parties were indicted, and in the June following their case came up for trial and a jury was impaneled, but owing to the protracted illness of the District-Attorney the case was put off for the term and the jury discharged.

The case came up again last month and at that time counsel for defendants moved that they be discharged, on the ground that the discharge of the jury was virtually an acquittal. The Court sustained the defendants' motion and discharged them, and now the case of the forfeiture of the defendants' rectifying establishment comes up for trial.

Mr. Hubbard opened the case on the part of the Government, and stated that the claimants in February last carried on the business of rectifyers at Nos. 171, 173 and 175 Christopher-street, in this City. On the 12th of that month information was lodged at Collector Bailey's office that certain spirits were received in that establishment that were not entered on the books of that place. And further, that the claimants did not keep the books required by the Revenue law, and by not so doing had defrauded the Government out of the tax on spirits which were not in any way accounted for. The Government called

Hampden Waldron, who testified as follows: In February, 1868, I was put in as keeper of the premises in question after the seizure; there was no whisky on the place that I know of; I saw a large number of empty barrels with brands on them; some wines and liquors were in the back room.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—I saw some wines in the office, which were in small sample bottles; I also saw a barrel of sherry wine in the back room up stairs; I was there about ten days as keeper; I do not know the difference between the apparatus used in a distillery and that used in a rectifying establishment; I have no positive recollection of seeing any branded barrels, but I think I did.

The Government next called *James H. Souder*, who testified: I recollect the seizure of the place in question; I was there at the time, and made an inventory of the property seized; there was a large quantity of French spirits, stills, a number of branded barrels and other property pertaining to a rectifying establishment. (Witness was shown the inventory, and declared that it was the one he had made.)

Cross-examined—The inventory is in my handwriting; Mr. Ostrander assisted me; two other persons I think helped me, but I cannot remember their names; I cannot remember the number of branded barrels I saw; when we seized the place we took possession of all the papers, &c.; I cannot state how long I stayed there; one of the barrels was branded with the name of "Gusl, Inspector," and another "Diller, Inspector;" I had no pecuniary interest in the seizures; I am at present employed in the Government Secret Service Department.

Peter Nelson, called by the Government, testified—I know the rectifying place of Watson & Crarey, in Christopher-street; my business from February, 1867, to May, 1868, was that of a distiller; my place was on Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets; I commenced business there about the 1st of February, 1867; William Stewart was my partner in that business; Stewart also had a jobbing liquor-house, opposite Watson & Crarey's, in Christopher-street; I have taken spirits from my distillery to Watson & Crarey's rectifying establishment in Christopher-street; I delivered the first lot about the 10th of February, 1867, and continued delivering spirits there until April, 1868; in all I delivered about 4,000 gallons; I generally drove down to their place with the spirits and rolled it in, and then it was emptied into the receiving cistern; afterward I took the barrels back to my place; these barrels were branded when I took them there, and after they had emptied them sometimes the brand was erased, and at other times not; after I had delivered the spirits it was my practice to go over and tell Mr. Stewart's book-keeper, who kept account of it; we started the price of the spirits at $1 50 per gallon, and then fell down below $1 30 per gallon; it was all sold to Watson & Crarey by my partner, Mr. Stewart; Mr. Crarey told me that we must be careful and not get caught; he said this one day when I had brought down a load of spirits; these spirits had never been in a bonded warehouse, and had never paid the tax.

Cross-examined—The conversation with Mr. Crarey was in February, 1868, and took place at Stewart's store, opposite Watson & Crarey's; I had never spoken to Mr. Crarey before, and have had but very little conversation with him since; he knew at that time that I belonged to the distillery; Stewart and his book-keeper were in the office, and I was going in to them when I met Mr. Crarey, who said "be careful and not get catched;" I destroyed my memorandum of the spirits I had taken to Watson & Crarey's, when Stewart and I dissolved partnership; it was my general custom to take back the same barrels that I brought the whisky in; I generally went once a day, and took three barrels each time; the foreman's name was Blanchard, and to him I generally delivered the spirits; I never had anything to say to Watson & Crarey about the price of the spirits; I saw the checks given by them to Stewart for the spirits I had delivered; I cannot remember the bank date or amount of any of these checks; I had a license to keep a distillery; I also delivered liquor at Stewart's store, and a little at another place; the man's name I do not now recollect; he was a wholesale dealer in liquor; a book was kept at my distillery in which I entered the molasses we bought, and the amount of spirits run off the still; I did not see the brands put on any of the barrels; I sometimes took barrels without any brand; Watson & Crarey's place was not a bonded warehouse; when Collector Bailey came to me and asked me to testify in this case, I told him I could not do so without convicting myself; he told me that if I would testify I should not be prosecuted; the District-Attorney had nothing to do with it to my knowledge; I am now preparing to engage in the distillery business in New-Hampshire.

Re-direct—The wagon in which I carried the spirits was a common grocer's wagon; I generally knew when Stewart was going down to Watson & Crarey's for his pay, and saw the checks when he came back, and knew of their correctness by the quantity of spirits I had delivered; I do not know the handwriting of either Watson or Crarey; I saw Crarey frequently on mornings, when I delivered the spirits; I was here as a witness when Watson & Crarey were under an indictment in this Court; I saw Crarey then; I never had any conversation whatever with the District-Attorney concerning my testimony in this case; Mr. Bailey told me that he should never prosecute me, and said that when the Government used a man as a witness it never prosecuted him afterward; I was not promised a pecuniary consideration by Mr. Bailey; I never endeavored to get any money from Watson or Crarey not to testify in this case.

John S. Deacon testified: In 1867 I was Assessor of the Sixth District; Watson & Crarey's establishment was in my district; they are licensed rectifiers; they made application in January, 1867, for their license.

George A. Andrews, called by the Government and testified: In 1867 I was book-keeper for Mr. Stewart at No. 180 Christopher-street; I know of liquor having been sold by Nelson & Stewart to Watson & Crarey; Mr. Nelson made the liquor and delivered it, and Mr. Stewart sold it; I kept the account of the gauge marks—the proof of the liquor and the proof gallons; I also kept account of the money paid for the liquor; Mr. Crarey sent word one day that he would not receive any more liquor unless the barrels were branded; I have received money to defray my expenses in coming here as a witness in this case, in all about $200, which was paid to me by Collector Bailey; the last money I received was $65 for three weeks' expenses; I live at Portland, Maine, and have been called here several times.

Re-direct—I have come from home to attend this case in all about seven times, I think.

Re-cross—My business at present is dealing in native wines; I have a silent partner, but object to tell his name.

Case adjourned until to-day, at 11 A. M.

THE WING HOMICIDE CASE.

Action of Coroner Flynn—A Verdict Rendered Against Lynch and His Wife.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN, at the Bellevue Hospital, over the body of JOHN G. WING, who died from injuries sustained on the 30th ult., at No. 9 Weehawken-street at the hands of JOHN LYNCH and his wife JOHANNA LYNCH. The following is an abstract of the testimony adduced before the jury:

The testimony of CATHARINE WING, the wife of the deceased, went strongly to show that LYNCH and his wife were the aggressors. The testimony of ANNE O'CONNOR, a fellow-tenant, was unimportant further than that it showed the parties to have been on very bad terms. The gun with which LYNCH beat the deceased was exhibited in Court, broken and shattered. Officer MACPHERSON testified to hearing the cry of murder, and that on rushing in he saw LYNCH in the act of striking WING with the gun.

The jury rendered a verdict against both LYNCH and his wife, and the Coroner committed the husband to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. As Mrs. LYNCH is still suffering from the effects of the beating she received, she was allowed to remain at Bellevue Hospital for the present. The prisoner, LYNCH, then made the following statement:

"On that day on coming home from work my wife told me that JOHN WING had beaten her in a dreadful manner; I said; 'Never mind, we'll have him arrested to-morrow;' I then left the house and went into a lager-beer saloon on the corner; Mrs QUINN'S little girl came after me and said that WING was beating my wife again; I came up stairs and met Mrs. O'CONNOR on the landing near her own door; I asked her if she knew where my wife was; she said that she thought she was up stairs; I went into my own room and my wife followed me in; she having come down stairs, Mrs. QUINN came down stairs and said, 'Mr. LYNCH, you'd better get a warrant for that man or he will kill your wife;' I said I would the next morning; WING then came down stairs, and came to the door of my room and said, 'I don't want to fight women—you Irish —— ——, come out here;' as I opened the door he said, 'I'll kill you,' and pointed the gun at my head; I thought my life was in danger, and while the gun was pointed at me I suddenly seized and struck with it."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 7—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅝ for money and 92¾ for the account.

United States Five-twenties quiet at.................74¾

Railway shares steady.

Erie flat at.................25

Illinois.................96¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, Dec. 7.

United States Five-twenty Bonds firmer and higher at 79@79¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 7.

The Bourse is quiet. Rentes, 70f. 57c.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 7—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens heavy at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands.................11d.

Middling Orleans.................11¼d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 7.

Linseed Oil, £28 5s. ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 58s.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 7—1:20 P. M.

Consols, 92⅝@92¾ for money, and 92¾ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds dull at.................74½

Railway Shares easier.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 7—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is tending down, and prices have declined ⅛d.

Middling Uplands.................10⅞d.

Middling Orleans.................11⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. Wheat is firmer; No. 2 Red Western, 9s. 4d.@9s. 5d. ℔ cental.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 7.

Linseed Oil firmer, but quotably higher.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 7—5 P. M.

Consols close at 92¾ for money, and 92¾ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at.................74¾

Railway shares quiet. Erie, 25; Illinois, 96.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 7—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed heavy at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands.................10⅞d.

Middling Orleans.................11⅛d.

The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Common Resin, 6s. ℔ cwt.; Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 7.

Turpentine, 28s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Monday, Dec. 7.

Cotton is dull, both on the spot and afloat. Low Middlings afloat, 121f. 25c. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 7—Evening.

Refined Petroleum closed at 1s. 5¼d. ℔ gallon.

ANTWERP, Monday, Dec. 7—Evening.

Petroleum closed quiet at 52f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Dec. 7.

United States Bonds were easier at the close; Five-twenties of the issue of 1862 were quoted at 79⅛@79¼.

HAVRE, Monday, Dec. 7.

Cotton weaker; Tres Ordinaire, 1.8f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 7.

Exchange on New-York flat and lower at ⅛ ℔ cent. discount to par, buying, and 1-10 ℔ cent. premium, selling. FLOUR firmer; Spring Extras, $5 75@$7. WHEAT firm and active at an advance of 2c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 24@$1 27; No. 2 at $1 16½@$1 18; since 'Change, $1 19. CORN—Old, firmer; sales on No. 1, at 77c.@80c.; No. 2 at 74c.@75c.; New in fair request at 51½c.@52½c.; Kiln-dried quiet at 61c. for No. 2, and 58c. for Rejected. OATS steady but quiet at 45½c.@48½c.; Rejected, 46c. RYE firmer at an advance of 1c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 13½@$1 15; No. 2 at $1 12½@$1 13. BARLEY firm at an advance of 1c.@2c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 60@$1 62; Rejected, $1 40. HIGHWINES dull; Free, 94c. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, for cash, inactive and nominal at $23; sales of one lot of 500 bbls., seller January at $22 50. SWEET PICKLED HAMS, 12½c.@13½c.; GREEN SHOULDERS, 8c.; GREEN HAMS, 11c.@11½c. LARD, 14c.@14½c. for Steam and Kettle Rendered. DRESSED HOGS firm at $9 25@$9 35. CATTLE very quiet and unchanged. LIVE HOGS active at $7 20@$7 40 for Common; $7 50@$8 for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS for two days—12,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 11,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Barley, 2,200 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Dec. 7.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON quiet at 22½c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5@$6; Extra, $6 25@$6 75; Double Extra, $7@$7 50; Treble Extra to Fancy, $8@$10 75. WHEAT dull; Prime to Choice Red Fall, $1 45@$1 85; Fancy, $1 87@$1 95; Spring, $1 30@$1 35 for No. 1 to Choice. CORN dull at 63c.@70c. OATS dull at 53c.@56c. BARLEY steady at $1 80@$2 for Iowa and Nebraska Spring; $2 25@$2 75 for Fair to Fancy Fall. RYE firm at $1 18@$1 20. WHISKY firm at 95c. PORK, $23@$24. BULK MEATS—Dry-salted Shoulders, 9c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13½c. BACON—Clear Sides, 15c.@16½c. Sugar-Cured HAMS, 16c. LIVE HOGS buoyant at $7 25@$7 50 for Fair to Good; $7 75@$8 for Choice, and $8 25 for Extra. LARD firm at 14c. for Prime Steam and 15½c. for Choice Keg. CATTLE—Common and Medium, $2@$3 25; Fair to Good, $4@$5; Prime to Choice Extra nominal at $5 25@$6 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 5,000 head.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 7.

FLOUR dull; Family, $7 25@$7 75; WHEAT dull at $1 78 for No. 1 Red. CORN steady at 62c.@64c. OATS firm at 60c.@62c. RYE quiet at $1 27@$1 30. BARLEY dull and unchanged, with but little demand. COTTON dull and declining; Middling, 22½c. WHISKY quiet at 96c. DRESSED HOGS active at $9 25@$9 75; receipts since Saturday, 14,000 head. MESS PORK held at $24; $23 50 was offered. BULK MEATS held at 9½c.@9¾c. for Shoulders; 12¼c.@12½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 13c.@13½c. for Clear Sides, packed. GREEN MEATS in demand at 8c.@11c.@12c. for Shoulders, Sides and Hams; ¼c. higher was asked. LARD firm and held higher; prime steam 14½c.; 14¼c. was offered; kettle, 15c. Gold, 135¾. Exchange dull.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Dec. 7.

TOBACCO—The sales were light; New Lugs, $6@$8; Old, $7@$9. COTTON, 22c. WHEAT, $1 65@$1 70. Superfine FLOUR, $5@$6. CORN, 50c @55c. OATS, 53c.@57c. HOGS, $8@$8 50, gross. MESS PORK, $24. LARD, 15c.@15½c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 9c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@13½c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13½c. BACON—Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. net. SUGAR, 11c.@12½c. WHISKY nominal.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Dec. 7.

COTTON dull and nominal; receipts, 2,632 bales; exports, 3,692 bales. FLOUR, $5 50@$12. CORN, 70c. OATS, 63c. PORK, $23@$23 50. LARD, 15c.@16c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Sides, 14c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 7.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 49⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54⅝. Gold, 135⅝.

[Advertisement.]

PELION ON OSSA.—Even as the Titans, in their revolt, piled Pelion on Ossa, so does KNOX, the Titan of fashion, now heap excitement upon excitement by sending forth, after his Winter Hats, superb sets of Furs. While the gentlemen are going mad over KNOX'S latest tiles, the ladies are rushing into ecstacies over his loves of furs. The taste of all mankind and of all womankind is ever suited at No. 212 Broadway, for KNOX'S emporium is the source from whence all fashions flow.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Holsatia	Nov. 25	Hamburgh	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Borussia	Dec. 8	New-York	Hamburg.
China	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	Dec. 10	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Dec. 12	New-York	Glasgow.
Atalanta	Dec. 12	New-York	London.
Smidt	Dec. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Pereire	Dec. 12	New-York	Havre.
FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.			
Alaska	Dec. 9	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	Dec. 10	New-York	Havana.
Bienville	Dec. 12	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Borussia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 7.—*In steamship Atalanta, from London and Havre*—Smithey Spain, Mrs. S. Spain, Miss M. Spain, Master S. Spain, Alphonse Rene, J. A. Vallette, Miss R. Cash, A. A. Henderson, H. C. Hughes, Mr. Maucie, J. Marsden, J. Saverions, C. T. Jarrold, Miss A. Flynn, Mrs. Phillipsohn, Capt. Gillmoure, M. Fountaine.

DEC. 7.—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow*—C. Whiting, R. Batharsh, E. T. Hepburn, Dr. Hoy, Mrs. Duggan, Wm. Bell, G. Davis and 2 children, Mrs. Hirst and 2 children, Mrs. Sterling and child, R. Sellaro, Mr. and Mrs. Rowan.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—J. E. Cogswell, Mrs. Cogswell, Mr. Morris, John Sherlock, D. J. Gilbert, W. H. Clancy.

DEC. 7.—*In steamship Nebraska, from Liverpool*—Freeborn Coggeshall, Mrs. Jane Crozier, Mrs. Sarah Bland.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 12 | Sun sets...... 4 32 | Moon rises... 1 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 52 | Gov. Island. 3 41 | Hell Gate .. 5 03

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Borussia, (N. G.,) Franzen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Monterey, Hilton, Pensacola, W. R. Grace. Ship Humboldt, Peyn, Bremen via Philadelphia, Edye & Brock. Bark Crescent, (Br.,) Dickson, St. John, N. B., Boyd & Hincken. Schooners Amasa Gilbert, (Br.,) Roddy, Clementsport, [illegible] Haney & Parker; Iona, Kendall, Jacksonville, H. W. Loud & Co.; Thomas Jefferson, Briggs, Charleston, Tupper & Beattie.

Arrived.

Steamship Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool Nov. 25, via Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Nov. 29, lat. 51 4, lon. 30 33, exchanged signals with a National steamer bound E. Dec. 1, lat. 43 16, lon. 55 49, signalized ship Abby Everson, (Br.,) from Glasgow for New-York. 4th, lat. 41 3, lon. 60 49, passed a steamer bound W., supposed the Caledonia, from Glasgow for New-York. 6th, lat. 40 22, lon. 72 28, signalized steamship Denmark, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow via Moville Nov. 21, with mdse. and 173 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds the greater part of the passage. Nov. 22, lat. 55 29 N., lon. 10 55 W., signalized ship Acapulco, bound W. Nov. 27, lat. 50 42, lon. 35 22, passed brig Hartley, (Br.,) bound W. Dec. 3, lat. 42 58, lon. 54 36, signalized bark Glenaloon, bound to St. John, N. B., 43 ds. out.

Steamship Atlanta, (Br.,) Dixon, London Nov. 15, via Havre 18th, with mdse. and 274 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Had heavy westerly gales W. of lon. 45. Dec. 6, lat. 41 11, lon. 65 32, spoke schr. Elsie, from Jamaica for Halifax.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Had heavy S. E. wind and sea from Savannah to Hatteras, and northerly winds since.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans Nov. 28, and S. W. Pass 29th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Glaucus, Waldron, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Empire, Price, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Brig Niagara, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Holmes, Turk's Island 20 ds., with salt to Duncan McColl—vessel to James Edmiston & Co. Had heavy N. W. gales the entire passage; was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras. Brig Eliza Thompson sailed one day, and the brig Annie three days previously for New-York. Nov. 7, 20 miles N. E. of Porto Rico, on the voyage from St. Thomas to Turk's Island, saw an American schooner, bottom up, but could not ascertain name.

Brig Peerless, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Phillips, Sidney, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Lunt Bros. Had heavy N. W. gales the entire passage: split sails, &c. Dec. 1, lat. 41 8, lon. 65 36, saw a large quantity of deals, and near them the body of a man.

Brig Alexander Milliken, Chum, Bangor via Holmes' Hole 8 ds., with lumber to Peterson & Co.

Brig Roslyn, Pettis, Port Jefferson.

Schr. J. F. Farland, (of Brookhaven,) Leaming, St. Jago de Cuba 25 ds., with sugar to A. Abbott. Had heavy weather for the past 18 ds.; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Maitland, Leighton, St. George, N. B., via Holmes' Hole 8 ds., with piles to David Babcock.

Schr. Florence Lawrence, (Br.,) Buckles, Halifax, N. S., 5 ds., with fish to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Louisa Crockett, Crockett, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. Leach, Jameson, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Sarah Louisa, Smith, Gardiner 5 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. John M. Bromhall, Edwards, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. B. Warten, ——, Gloucester, with fish to Lamphier & Co.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Marsen, Bath, with lumber to Hoiyoke & Murray.

Schr. Lizzie Evans, Evans, Wareham, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 46, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 47, Davis, Hartford.

Schr. Eva, Murphy, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Hamlin, Hartford.

Schr. A. F. Long, Wilson, Pawtucket.

Schr. George Gillum, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Gundy, Newport.

Schr. Alida, Eaton, New-Haven.

Schr. Cloud, Simmons, New-Haven.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Griffin, Davis, Connecticut River.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Brockway, Connecticut River.

Schr. Belle, Hopkins, Plymouth.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Pendleton, New-London.

Schr. S. P. Howes, Jackson, Boston.

Schr. Richard Price, Watson, Boston.

Schr. Mary Teller, Andrews, Providence.

Schr. Adeline Hamlin, Sherman, Providence.

Schr. Waterloo, Smith, Connecticut River.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 7—Arr. steamships Palestine, from Liverpool; Neptune, from New-York; bark Rialto, from Gottenburg; brigs Porteous, from Troon; John Boyd, from London; Abbie Clifford, from New-York; schrs. Edward Lameyer, from Turk's Island; Adrion, from New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 4—Arr. brigs Sea Breeze, Philadelphia, for Boston; schrs. Addie P. Stimpson, New-York; Samuel Eddy, Georgetown, S. C., for Portsmouth, N. H.; Nellie Treat, Bangor.

Returned—Brigs Irene, Abby Thaxter and Mary Lovell.

Dec. 5—Arr. schrs. Lochiel, Bangor, for New-York; Gen. W. H. French, Bangor, for Kingston, R. I.; Frances Hatch, (of Rockland,) Rockland; Capella, (Br.,) Dorchester, for New-York; Mail, Portland, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 6—Arr. steamship Sherman, Henry, from New-York.

Sld. steamship Crescent City, Weir, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Gondola—brig, of Parrsboro, N. S., strg. S. W., Dec. 5, lat. 40 7, lon. 70.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—The steamship Washington, of the General Transportation Company, arrived here yesterday from St. Nazaire.

Nov. 7.—The steamship San Francisco arrived to-day from New-York, on her way to Vera Cruz.

The steamship Grenada, from Vera Cruz, sailed to-day for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 7.—The North German Lloyds steamship Hermann, Capt. Wencke, which left New-York Nov. 26, arrived here at 9 A. M. to-day, on the way to Bremen.

The steamship Hammonia, from New-York, arrived at this port at 11½ o'clock Saturday night.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 7.—The steamship Helvetia, Capt. Thomson, of the National Line, which left New-York Nov. 21, arrived here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

The steamship Louisiana, of the National Line, which left New-York Nov. 19, arrived here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

The steamship Minnesota, Capt. Price, of the Liverpool and Great Western Line, which left New-York Nov. 25, arrived here to-day, on her way to Liverpool.

GREENOCK, Dec. 7.—The steamship St. George, Capt. Jones, of Allan's Line, which left Quebec Nov. 21, arrived here to-day.

Marine Disaster.

PORTMADOC, Dec. 7.—The ship Castilian, from Quebec, is ashore near this port, and will probably go to pieces. Three of her crew were lost.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

A LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY OF

FANCY GOODS,

SILVERWARE,

JEWELRY,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

TO BE FOUND AT

BALL, BLACK & CO.'S,

565 & 567 Broadway.

WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO A FINE COLLECTION OF

BYZANTINE MOSAICS,

JUST RECEIVED.

AMERICAN CLOCKS.

We call the attention of dealers, making up their stocks for the holiday trade, to the FINE BRONZE, MARBLE AND GILT MANTEL CLOCKS, manufactured by SETH THOMAS' SONS & CO.

In beauty of design and fineness of finish, they are equal to the French clocks, and prices are much lower. The movements are made upon the French plan, have steel pinions, are finely polished, and it is admitted by dealers that they will run more surely and correctly than the French, while they have the qualities which have always made the French clocks desirable of noiseless ticking, and a pleasant, clear toned bell. They strike the hours and half hours.

We are meeting with such success in the sale of these clocks, that the Company have engaged much more largely in their manufacture. They have made such improvements as experience has shown desirable, and Nov. 1 issued a reduced price list which will be furnished to the trade upon application.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
And dealers in every variety of
AMERICAN CLOCKS AND REGULATORS,
No. 3 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
115 Lake-st., Chicago; 310 Sansome-st., San Francisco.

COLD-INE

For colds. Sold by Druggists.
RUHSTON'S, No. 10 Astor House.

AN ELEGANT PRESENT FOR your wife, son or daughter, is the New Society Game, "Silver Chimes," which is fast being substituted for Croquet, both in Europe and in this country. It is the most beautiful game ever produced. They can be procured of KIRBY & CO., 633 Broadway.

SOMETHING NEW!

PRICES—FORKS, DESSERT, $7; MEDIUM, $7 50; TABLE, $8 DOZEN.
SPOONS, TEA, $3 75; DESSERT, $7; TABLE, $8 DOZEN.

AN ECONOMIC INVENTION IN SILVER PLATING.

A PATENT PROCESS WHEREBY THE PARTS OF FORKS AND SPOONS SUBJECTED TO MOST WEAR ARE "TRIPLE PLATE," AND WARRANTED TO BE THREE TIMES AS DURABLE AS "EXTRA PLATE," AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE IN COST. TRADE MARK—"1847, ROGERS BROS., A1, XII."

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHER, AND A NEW BAKING-DISH THAT WILL NOT BREAK, AND IS BEAUTIFUL AND CLEAN WHEN READY FOR THE TABLE, BOTH VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS ON THE OLD STYLE.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE MANUFACTURED AT THE POPULAR WORKS OF

THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

WHOSE SILVER-PLATED WARE IS FOR SALE AND GUARANTEED BY

G. COLLAMORE & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.,
NO. 731 BROADWAY, (ONE DOOR ABOVE WAVERLEY-PLACE,) NEW-YORK.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FORWARDED BY EXPRESS, COLLECT ON DELIVERY.
GILMAN COLLAMORE. HENRY H. HOLLY.

HOLIDAYS.

TIFFANY & CO.,

NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

Now offer and are daily opening their selections and importations of

JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS, PRECIOUS STONES, GEMS.

WATCHES
of Tiffany & Co., Frodsham, Jurgensen and others.

SILVERWARE
of their own and other manufacture.

PLATED-WARE
of English and the best American make.

CUTLERY,
of Rogers & Sons, various styles.

BRONZES
in great variety, subjects, animals, birds, vases, coups, &c.

CLOCKS MANTEL SETS.

GAS-FIXTURES
of bronze, manufactured on the premises.

FANCY GOODS.
VIENNA gilt and bronze library sets, inkstands, bells, bonbonnieres and grotesque novelties.

LONDON and VIENNA gilt and leather articles, pocket-books, portfolios, students' cases, handkerchief and glove-boxes, traveling and shopping bags, work, pencil, card, cigar and nail boxes, writing desks, papeteries, dressing and liquor cases, umbrellas, and cut glass toilet sets. PARIS decorated porcelain vases, jardinieres, coups, toilet sets, fans, smelling bottles, vinaigrettes, matchboxes in niello, opera-glasses, perfumery, ivory goods, brushes, &c., &c.

TIFFANY, REED & CO.,
PARIS, RUE DU CARDINAL FESCH, 57.

ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE GIFTS
For Christmas and New-Year,
MUCH BELOW COST.

CLOAKS:
Of Astrackhan, Velvet, Plush, Beaver and Fancy Cloths.

SHAWLS:
Cashmere, Paisley, Velour and all varieties of Wool Lap Robes and Carriage Rugs, all styles and qualities.

SILKS:
Rich Black and Fancy, Plain and Striped Silks, Moire Antiques, Walking, Dinner, Reception and Evening Silks, in the latest styles and most fashionable shades.

RICH LACES, Etc.:
Shawls, Flounces, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Parasol Covers and French Embroideries.

ALSO,
FINE SILK UMBRELLAS,
Hosiery, Gloves, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of Every Description.

ALSO,
A LARGE LINE OF
CHEAP DRESS GOODS
From auction, and intended expressly for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Put up in Full Dress Patterns, and arranged on Tables, for the convenience of Customers, and to facilitate sales,
AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., cor. Chrystie.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CONTEMPLATE.

As the season advances, every one asks "WHAT SHALL I GET for HOLIDAY PRESENTS?"

Now the most ☞ SENSIBLE, SEASONABLE and SERVICEABLE ☜ PRESENT is an UMBRELLA.

A GOOD COTTON	UMBRELLA	CAN BE BOUGHT FOR $1 00
A GOOD GINGHAM		CAN BE BOUGHT FOR 1 50
A GOOD ALPACA		CAN BE BOUGHT FOR 3 00
A GOOD SILK		CAN BE BOUGHT FOR 5 00

CAN ANY BETTER INVESTMENT BE MADE?

When you purchase of dealers, ask for Umbrellas of OUR MANUFACTURE.

Fine Alpaca and splendid Silk Umbrellas, NOVELTIES BY EVERY STEAMER.

ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.,
NO. 405 BROADWAY, NEAR WALKER-ST. MANUFACTURERS.

THE LARGEST
AND BEST
STOCK OF
CLOTHING
IN AMERICA,
TO BE SOLD
By the 1st of January.
IN REGARD TO PRICE NO SUCH INDUCEMENTS HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

To Close the Business of the Present Firm,
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 30,
WHITE, WHITMAN & CO.,
NOS. 234 & 235 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF READY-MADE
CLOTHING
At Actual Cost.
Stock Must be Closed Before Jan. 1, 1869.
PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING WILL FIND THIS AN OPPORTUNITY TO
SAVE 20 PER CENT.
FOR STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP, OUR GOODS ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE CITY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
1868.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
Invite the attention of the public to the following list of articles suitable for Holiday Gifts, containing the most varied assortment of elegant goods ever exhibited by one house in the City:
Cabinets and Etageres,
Pedestals and Inlaid Tables,
Bookcases and Desks,
Jardiniere and Flower Stands,
Bronze Clocks and Ornaments,
Gilt Tables,
Smoking Chairs,
&c., &c.
Piano and Table Covers,
Lace Curtains and Tidies,
LINEN TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
(IN SETS,)
Blankets, Quilts, &c.
Our facilities are now so complete, that we are prepared to furnish CURTAINS and FURNITURE of every description within 48 hours after purchase.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

ALL THE LADIES
DECLARE THE MOST FASCINATING STORE IN NEW-YORK IS
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